IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE
Bombay Gazette

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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Special features in
Sunday Edition

No 56,189.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES
in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via
MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH
by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by
sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of calling	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Feb.	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA ...	9200	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
25th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN.....	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

all the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891	or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 522		940-8 or 783	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	23rd Feb.	31st Feb
City of Calcutta A & C	7634	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall ... ...A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester A & C	5491	...	25th Mar.
City of Paris ...A & C	9235*	13th April	11th Apr.
City of Karachi ...A & C	5566	.....	22nd Apr.
City of Lahore ...A & C	6575	...	2nd Apr.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	27th May	25th May.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles...	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ...	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	...	999	...	737

concessions granted to Families Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay—Messrs. Ellerman Bros Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

2½ inch by 1½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred.
3½ inch by 4, inches Rs. 1-4 per hundred.

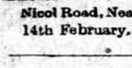
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-15 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lings ....2,185 Mon. 16th Feb. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.
Kola.....1,205 Thurs. 19th Feb. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 20th Feb. 7 a. m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 19th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamootta	3413	Thursday 19th Feb.
†Purnea	3306	" 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th Mar.
†Pentakota	3418	" 2nd April

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
14th February, 1914.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	20th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	A. Scampicchio	1st Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilauber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3995	D. Mandina	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	10th April.
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavisich	20th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilauber	1st May.
Cleopatra	3999	A. Scampicchio	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI

Steamer	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	23rd Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chumak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th May
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th June
Fr. Ferdinand	6040	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 750
" London via Trieste ..Rs. 379 to 641*
" London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 525
" London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back Rs. 632 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 675
" London via Trieste .. .. " 529 to 594†
" London via Trieste and back .. " 833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Maritime Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Persia ..	5895	M. de Nardo	10th Mar.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
53, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
6 Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Courshgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1, 00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping. (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Harbin		Yokohama
Hankow		

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum assured amounts to Rs. 6 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141 RALPH KIDD
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 49,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilling
Loyasang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office, BOMBAY.
Last Year's business, Rs. 83,00,000
The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA
offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,40,00,000	Rs. 4,30,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FUNDS .....£ 13,300,000.

Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Son
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SON
BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette" Ld

ANOTHER BIG VICTORY

THE SHAW BUSINESS COLLEGES, the Largest in NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND Purchased, in ONE SINGLE ORDER, (52) FIFTY-TWO ROYAL STANDARD Typewriters, Model No. 5, SOLELY on a basis of MERIT, after Comparing them with other leading Machines.

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITERS SELL ENTIRELY ON THEIR MERITS

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell). Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanics' industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry Shambazar, Calcutta.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA,"
ARRIVED on 13th February, 1914.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS OR CONTRACTORS.

UP to next monsoon, those wishing to get rid of surplus muram, earth or building debris, to a limit of 5,00,000 cubic feet, may deposit the same on the Kennedy Sea Face, in the vicinity of Marine Lines Station, in such positions as may be pointed to them, on application to the undersigned.

Carts employed for this purpose can use the cart track along the Kennedy Sea Face, approaching it either by the Level Crossing at Churchgate Station or by the opening in the cross fence at Chaupati.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 10th February, 1914.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of various descriptions of WOOLLEN and COTTON CUTTINGS and UNPICKED SWEEPINGS, which may accumulate in the Army Clothing Factory, Madras, from the 1st April, 1914 to the 31st March, 1915, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1914.

Forms of Tenders are obtainable on payment of Re. 1 per set, and samples can be inspected at the Factory or forwarded to bona fide tenderers on application.

Tenders must be sent under a strong cover securely fastened sealed and conspicuously marked "Tender for the purchase of Cuttings and Sweepings" and accompanied by a Presidency Bank Treasury receipt for Rs. 50.

H. MACDONALD, Major,
Supdt. Army Clothing Factory.
Madras, 10th February, 1914.

POST OFFICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited from well established and reliable motor firms or Companies for the conveyance of the following POSTAL MAILS in Bombay City, by Motor Car, Lorry or Van :—

A. Daily Mails.
B. Weekly and Occasional Mails.
2. At present 'A' includes DAILY—
Trips 66 daily full.
Trips 24 empty.
Weight : approximately 32 tons (from 50 lbs. to 2 tons per car).
Mileage : 180.
At present 'B' includes MONTHLY—
5,337 boxes.
11,170 bags.
Total : 16,507.
Mileage : 850.

'B' service will be greatly reduced when the new Mole at the Alexandra Docks is ready for use by the Post Office.

3. Detailed particulars of the trips and work can be seen at the Presidency Postmaster's Office, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., and detailed statements will be supplied by the Presidency Postmaster, on application to him.

4. It is proposed to use two types of cars.

(i) for loads up to 560 lbs. excluding driver and postal official.

(ii) for loads up to 2,240 lbs: (1 ton) excluding driver and postal official.

5. The Tender should give the following particulars :—

AS REGARDS 'A' (a) The subsidy per mensem required for the whole daily service.

(b) The maximum weight which the subsidy will include without increase of subsidy.

(c) The principles and rate on which an increase of subsidy will subsequently be governed.

AS REGARDS 'B' (d) The rate per bag or box irrespective of weight or mileage within the Bombay Delivery area.

GENERAL (e) The period of the contract.

(f) How soon the contractor can start the service after signing the contract.

(g) The type or types of cars which the contractor proposes to use.

6. The tenderer must also in the Tender itself or in a confidential annexure give the Postmaster-General, Bombay, sufficient proof of his general and financial ability to take up and carry through the contract.

7. The successful tenderer on securing the contract will have to execute a bond with sufficient security to the effect that, if, owing to his default, he is unable to maintain the postal motor car service, he will indemnify the Post Office for any loss to which it may be put owing to such default.

8. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all Tenders and to select any Tender that he considers suitable.

9. The Tenders should be sent under SEALED cover addressed to :—

H. A. SAMS, Esqr., I.C.S.,
Postmaster-General, Bombay.

marked on the cover in clear type "Tender for Postal Motor Service."

10. Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1914.

H. A. SAMS,
Postmaster-General, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of an OFFICE DEPUTY to manage and supervise the office of the Docks Superintendent.

The pay of the post is Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 500.

The person appointed will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund.

Applicants must be over 25 and under 40 years of age and be of good education, energetic, and with previous experience of office management and work.

Applications should state age and qualifications and be accompanied by copies of testimonials, and should be addressed to the Docks Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.

The Selected Candidate will be required to join as soon as possible after appointment.

Applications will be received up to 12 noon on 21st February, 1914.

By Order of the Trustees
J. A. CHERRY,
Docks Superintendent.
13th February, 1914.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED. Must be quick at both and familiar with office routine. Reply to Box 9101, care of this Paper.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published;

HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL

"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London, ENGLAND,

and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.

FASHIONS FOR ALL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT, at 6 and
TO-MORROW, -30 and10 p.m.

THE MELBOURNES ARE HERE
They are featuring a short
MUSICAL COMEDY
"BEFORE AND AFTER"
(One of the most delightful entertainments ever seen in Bombay.)
Mr. TOM MELBOURNE
AND
MISS EILEEN MELBOURNE
You know that name
'Tis writ on fame
"Free and easy
"Bright and Breezy."

A
Cinematographic Wonder
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
(Depicting in wonderful detail the crucial contest of the American Civil War.)

20,000 troops
(Were lent by the United States Government for this film.)
EVERYTHING HISTORICALLY CORRECT
No impossibilities.
Complete in five parts (7,000 feet of thrilling film.)

MABEL AND MALFE
(Their third week and still going as strong as ever. Nothing funnier in the world than the overgrown school boy—nothing more daintier than the dancing of Miss Mabel.)

TOPICAL CARTOONS
(Our new weekly feature—the catch of the season.)
BOOK EARLY AND COME EARLY
NO LATE SHOW TO-NIGHT

MATINEE TO-MORROW 3-30p.m
FOR THE LAST TIME
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII
will be shown complete in 5 parts. 10,000 feet of splendid pictures.

The Most Thundering War Drama.
"WHEN LEE SURRENDERS"
AT THE
Olympia Picture Palace
OUR OTHER STAR
LOVE DARES ALL
The Story of an Intrepid Lover Shown in its Entire Reality
Our Change Full of Magnificent Scenes.

EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY MATINEE WITH PRIZES
5-15 to 6-45, and 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Sandhurst Road, 'Phone No. 1266

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD WILLINGDON,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.
BOMBAY DOG SHOW
Owing to the lateness of the hour when the Dog Show prizes are distributed, which interferes with the completion of the Horse Show programme, the BOMBAY DOG SHOW will be held on
MONDAY, February, 23rd,
instead of Tuesday, the 24th, as advertised.
Entries will be OPEN until THURSDAY, the 19th.
W. LEE,
Hon. Secretary,
Times of India Office.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN
A Lecture delivered by
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.
Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING—apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
produces the successful Musical Comedy,
THE QUAKER GIRL
Play by James T. Turner.
Music by Lionel Monckton.
CAST:
MESDAMES BINNING, CROFT, PHILBY, SANDFORD, SAXBY, STREET, AND WEBB, AND MISS FLYNN,
MESSRS. CROFT, DODDS, DOUGLAS, MEADE, MEDLEY, WATTS, D. WILSON, AND F. WILSON.
LARGE CHORUS
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA
Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani,
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. SHARP.
Box Office at MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO.
NOTICE.—By special arrangement with the B. B. & C. I. Railway the last Down Local Train will leave Colaba at five minutes to one each night of the performance.

EDUCATIONAL.

STANLEY HOUSE
BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.
A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.
Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN REQUIRES a berth in mercantile firm. Nearly 5 years Indian experience. Knows India from North to South, East and West. Highest credentials. Reply to Box 9500, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT REQUIRED, for large drapery establishment. Box No. 9104, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

A SMART ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER WANTED for well-known paper. Liberal terms to suitable man. None but those with an influential connection and able to guarantee results need apply to Box 9102, care of this Paper.

FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED ADVERTISER will pay reasonable wages to a good man. Box 9103, care of "Bombay Gazette."

A REALLY GOOD MUCCADAM REQUIRED, able to organise and control large staff of boys. Apply at once to Box No. 9106 care of "Bombay Gazette."

CLERK REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY. Good salary and prospects to intelligent man. Box 9105, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chord*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYNER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYNER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYNER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
General Agency Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C. International, Private &c.
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66 Fenchurch Street, London.

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
GHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271
TO-NIGHT!
SHAKESPEARE'S FAMOUS DRAMA.
CYMBELINE
PERFORMED BY A COMPANY OF TALENTED BRITISH ARTISTES.
TOGETHER WITH A FULL PROGRAMME.
2 Coloured Dramas, 1 Comic and Our
WEEKLY "GAUMONT GRAPHIC."
containing all the Latest News from Home in LIVING PICTURES.
3 SHOWS of 1¼ Hours.
7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS { EXTRA SHOWS 11-30 to 12-45 / PRIZE SHOWS 5-30 to 6-45
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—
Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,	
Chester	125o	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,	
Monkey	125o	,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yelle

INSURANCE
FIRE MARINE TRANSIT
ACCIDENT LIFE SICKNESS
PLATE GLASS BURGLARY
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
CYCLES MOTOR CARS MOTOR-CYCLES
For Prospectuses & Rates Apply to:—
E. F. HALLIWELL
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
OFFICE 3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
'Phone 2352. Telegraphic Address "BALTIC" Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN
WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.
President:
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents:
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.
The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Pary, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.
A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

HOTELS

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 108 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), at Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance offices concerned—

108 bales cotton Bengal and Berar, belonging to Messrs. Bruce and Co., slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Electric (Wire) Cables, Lamps (Mazda), Motors, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Apollo Street, next to "Bombay Gazette," Old Office, and opposite to Merchants' Bank, by order of the underwriters the following goods salved from the fire that lately occurred at Messrs. F. and C. Osler and Coy.'s premises :—

A quantity of electric cables wire of different kind and sizes; Mazda lamps, 20 watt to 200 watt of 230 volt and 15 watt to 60 watt of 115 volt; 4 electric motors of 1/2 h. power, regulator resistances, etc.

The above goods will be sold in different lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1914, at 2 P.M., (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods :—

4 cases whisky, 1 case gin, 1 case beer, advertising matter, machinery, analine colour, tin plates, slates, chemical, milk, rice, coffee, kegs paint, disinfecting fluid, and other various articles.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), at No. 10 Warehouse, Victoria Dock—

12 casks cement,

and at 3 30 P.M. (S.T.), at the combustible Warehouse, Mazagon, near Nawab's Tank.

150 casks coal pitch.

MENESSE and Co.
Bombay, 14th February, 1914

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC
No 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

S.S. Angus, 2,319 tons, Capt. J. W. Layzell, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Belle of England, 2,468 tons, Capt. R. V. Kelway, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. City of Calcutta (City Line), 4,897 tons, Capt. A. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (January 21) with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Lhasa (B. I.), 940 tons, Capt. H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Itinda (B. I.), 2,397 tons, Capt. H. McClelland, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta (January 16), via coast ports, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

S.S. Salsette (P. & O.), 2,391 tons, Capt. H. G. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (February 8), with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Algerian, 2,403 tons, Capt. J. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Toro (Wilson Line), 1,950 tons, Capt. A. Hill, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with the same bottom and general cargo.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Odin.....Comdr W Miller.....R N
H M S Sphinx...Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton...Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 13.

Angus .....2320 Lagell.....A Yudl& Co
Alfedi.....2479 Fisher.....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....3613 Barcham.....P & O Co
Ariel .....2209 Hyde ...C Muncherji & Sons
Ariadne Irene .....2644 Tindall ...D Nanjee & Co
Aviemoor.....2382 Koefad .....T J & Co
Bahrein.....1402 Grant .....Arab Strs Ld
Belle of England.....2468 Kelvay.....
Bahadur .....2936 Pest .....T M & Co
City of Calcutta .....4891 Elliott.....K N & Co
Ouringowan.....2560 Band ...5-2...W & A G & Co
Egypt .....4 07 Summers.....P & O Co
Firoze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Hoscimeo .....994 Fanning.....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Holtby.....2252 Anderson .....J M & Co
Itinda.....3397 McClelland.....
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Kasara.....504 King .....M M & Co
Mekong .....337 Morton .....Yacht.....
Orissa .....3525 Redfern .....M M & Co
Oolobaria.....3496 Sparrow .....M M & Co
Pompona.....2603 Polemis .....W & A G Co
Penang Maru ...3274 Murazimi .....Kobe.....
N Y Kaiha
Picton .....3241 Jones .....
Patiala .....1929 Bamber .....M M & Co
Palamcotta .....2207 Elton.....M M & Co
Sidra .....2097 Bryn.....Bombay Co
Shwebagon ... 1999 Creagh .....I B Pot Ld
Saigon Maru .....3311 Yamaguchi ...O S Kaisha
Sutherland .....3271 Longstaff ... .
Salsette.....3391 Evans .....P & O Co
Taiyabi .....2000 Kwo .....A M Jivraj & Co
Ula .....3426 Oliver .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Don of Kelly	2875	Tindle	.....		J F & Co
B Toro	1650	Hicks	...Hull	14-2	J F & Co
C&R Vestalia	3511	Pattie	...Madras	17-2	W & A G & Co
D&E Liberia	2304	Schroder	...Antwerp	15-2	T S & Co
H Venturoe	2214	Bowles	....Hull	19-2	D Nanji & Co
K Java Maru	2374	Fuchigimi	...Kobe	14-2	N Y Kaisha
M Maniestric Civilian	2327	Spencer		21-2	T M & Co
N Trader	2327	Williams	....Hull	19-2	A M Jeewanjee & Co
O Rahmani	1872	Cottrell	.....Jedda	17-2	T M & Co
P Algerian	2404	Wilson	...Liverpool	12-2	K Nixon & Co
Abydos	1939	Davis	...Mauritius	31-1	Bo & A S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Southville	2255	Hedquist	.....Port Said		W & A G Co
2 Elysia	3098	Coverley	...W & A G & Co		
3 Balmaton	2488	Jones	...Hull	4-2	W & A G & Co
4 Ariosto	4313	Booth	...Hull	22-2	J F & Co
6 Schneefels	3637	Freedon	...W & A G & Co		
7 Glan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	...Antwerp	18-2	J F & Co
8 City of Bombay		Karachi		21-2	K N & Co
9 Chapea	3954	Ferguson	...Antwerp	20-2	M M & Co
10 & 11 Ada	2488	Mason	.....Dunkirk	14-2	W & A G & Co
12 & 13 Calchola	3430	Dowell	.....London		P & O Co
15 Semiramis	2553	Parisich	...Trieste	20-2	A L S N & Co
16 Hopemyre	2105	Gibson	...Aberdeen	16-2	T M & Co

H W P D

Bahadari .....820 Hoosen .....Bo S N Co
Nasrani .....340 Fakeera ...Karachi.....Bo S N Co
Sabarati .....324 Sumsoodin .....Mangalore...
Bo S N Co

M W D D

Sealia ...3433 Johnson.....M M & Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Schneefels for Hamburg &c.
" Ula for Rangoon.
" Barala for Persian Gulf.
" Itinda for Calcutta.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of Feb. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Persia, left Trieste on the 10th instant and is due here via Karachi about the 6th March.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, homeward bound, passed suez early in the morning on the 11th instant.

THE CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Devanha, with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 16th instant.

An official estimate places the population of Sydney at 725,400, being an increase of 30,600 for the year. If this rate of increase is maintained, the figures will reach one million in the year 1920.

Many wreaths were hung on the plinth of the equestrian statue of Charles I. in Cockspur-street as tributes to the memory of "King Charles the Martyr," who was beheaded 265 years ago on January 30.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NOTES.

FIRST STEAMER TO ENTER THE NEW DOCK.

(By Our Shipping Representative.)

As has already been stated in these columns, His Excellency the Viceroy has fixed Saturday, March 21st, as the date for the opening of the new Alexandra Dock, and as far as is at present arranged, the British India steamer Lhasa, which now runs from Bombay to Karachi with the mails, will be the first steamer to enter the new dock. The second steamer to go in will, it is stated, be the P. and O. mail boat which arrives here on March 20th.

During the month of January the Port Trust revenue collections at the bunders, docks and port department amounted to Rs. 8,69,698, an increase of Rs. 1,02,958 on the collections for the same month last year, bringing the total excess this financial year over the previous year, up to Rs. 8,25,867. During the week ending January 30th, 33 vessels were piloted into harbour, six more than in the same week last year, making a total of 1,047 for the financial year up to the end of January.

The steam yacht Majara, which has been in harbour some weeks, sailed yesterday for Colombo with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Geary and child, Miss F. Williams and others on board. In her place has come another steam yacht, the Mekong, owned by H. H. the Duc de Montpensier, who is on a big game-shooting trip round the world, and will leave on Tuesday on a shikari expedition with the Viceroy. The Duc's yacht was built seven years ago for Mr. Mortimer Singer, who sold her two and a half years ago to the Duc. She is of 1,000 tons gross tonnage and engined to maintain a speed of 15 knots. In her fittings and equipment the yacht is the last word in luxury, and does more perhaps to realise the ideal of a floating palace than any vessel which has hitherto visited Bombay.

The Master of the Mekong is Capt. Morton, who caused quite a sensation yesterday by running a racing motor-launch round the harbour. This launch is fitted with a 120-h.p. Wolseley engine, and goes at the speed of 34 knots an hour.

"This little vessel," a local scribe wrote rapturously yesterday, "simply flies at an incredible speed on the top of the water, sending up a huge sheet of spray." The Mekong is fitted with five quick-firers, which have been used on the voyage out to shoot—porpoises!

H. M. S. Peloras (light cruiser), which has been in Bombay for some weeks, sailed yesterday, under the command of Commander P. W. E. Hill, for the Persian Guif.

SUNDAY ON SHIPS.

"UNKNOWN EAST OF SUEZ."

The Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild writes:—

The question of Sunday labour in the Merchant Service is one which has occupied considerable time and attention of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild for some years past. It is scarcely creditable how Sunday is disregarded on board British ships where there is no law to prevent it as is the case on board ships belonging to other maritime Powers. East of Suez Sunday is unknown. The same remark applies to the West Coast of South America as will be seen from a letter just received from an officer serving in a British steamer trading on the Pacific Coast. In the course of his letter he writes:—

> I have but a dim recollection of what Sunday is like in England. It may not seem credible to you, but I have been just one and a half years serving on this coast, and have not had a single Sunday free from labour, Christmas Day, Good Friday and Holidays being totally unknown. Yesterday was Christmas Day, but we were working for a solid 16 hours.

But if Sundays and holidays are so totally ignored abroad they are gradually becoming unrecognised at Home. The week-end in some of the large ports is becoming a favourite period for the purpose of coaling ship and even our leading Naval Port is no exception to the rule as will be seen from the following extract from a letter received by the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild:—

> We have noticed considerable discussions have taken place from time to time of late re the question of Sunday labour, particularly in a Home port. Now, we wish to draw your attention to the case of oil-tanks in general. We are at present running on a time charter for the Government with oil fuel. Last voyage we went to Portsmouth to discharge and on Sunday we were bunkering, discharging, and ballasting this ship all at the same time, the 1st and 3rd officers being on all day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., the 2nd officer from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. This is the true state of affairs existing in a Naval Port. We also noticed that ours was the only vessel where actual work was being carried on in that port. Under such conditions as these little or no recreation can be had by any of the officers in a so-called English port.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into as rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Bombay Races, 2nd Day, Mahalaxmi. First Race starts at 3-15 p.m.
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon drive in state to the Races.
B. V. A. Inspection by General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Last day for entries for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament.

To-morrow.

Bombay Hunt, Parla.
B. V. A. Camp closes, Colaba. Inspection by Inspector R. G. A. in India and G. O. C., Poona Division.

Monday, February 16.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company's meeting, Esplanade Road, 3-30.

Tuesday, February 17.

Bombay Hunt, White House.
University Convocation.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
National Y. W. C. A.; Annual Meeting, Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wellington Lines, 11-30 a.m.

Wednesday, February 18.

Bombay Races.
Sir Alfred Hopkinson will address members of the Senate, Bombay University Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Thursday, February 19.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bank of India, Limited, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3 p.m.

Saturday, 21st February—Draw for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on the Queen's Road Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana at 5-15 p.m. each day omitting Sunday, March 1, 1914.

25th February to 7th March—Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on the Queen's Road Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 p.m.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Parsee Writers' Association:—The annual general meeting of the Parsee Writers' Association will be held at the Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 6 p. m.

Parsee Cycling Club.—A cycle run from Borivli to Thana, *via* Ghorebunder, will take place to-morrow. Members will start from Borivli at 7 a.m. for Thana. Breakfast at the Thana dak bungalow.

The Elphinstone Society.—The dinner to be given by the Elphinstone Society to His Excellency the Governor has been postponed from Friday, March 6th, to Saturday, March 7th.

Bombay Sanitary Association.—A public lecture on Tuberculosis, by the aid of magic lantern slides, will be delivered by Dr. J. Coutinho, L.M. & S., B.Sc., etc., to-morrow at 6 p.m., in the hall of the Portuguese church, Tram Terminus, Girgaum. Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, M. D., D. P. H. will preside.

Social Reform Association.—A meeting of the Bombay Social Reform Association will be held to-morrow, at the residence of Mr. Bhagwandas Madavdas, Madgokar's House, near the level-crossing, Chowpatty, at 5 p.m., to congratulate the ladies who were successful at the several University examinations last year. The meeting was to have taken place at the house of the Hon. Mr. Parekh; but this arrangement has now been altered.

BAND PROGRAMMES.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers, the band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day; (admission fee) :—

March	Paul Jones		Kappey
Overture	Fra Diavolo		Auber
Valse	The Chorister		Phelps
Selection	Hullo, Ragtime!		Hirsch
Serenade	O Sole Mio		Capua
Two Step	Belle of the Barber's Ball		Cohan
Selection	Carmen (by request)		Bizet
One Step	The Hobble Skirt Walk		Lestrange

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March Grotesque	Don Quixote		Rupprecht
Valse	Sympathie		Mezzacapo
Intermezzo	Sweet Briar		Squire
Selection	Nell Gwynne		Planquette
Humorous Piece	Three Jolly Postboys		Winterbottom
Selection	The Dollar Princess		Fall
Indian Intermezzo	Irrawady		Thurban

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the band of the 1st. Battlion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Arabia		Larry Buck
Overture	Morning, Noon and Night		Suppe
Duet (Cornet & Euphonium)	Excelsior		Balfe
Reminiscences of Tosti			arr. Pougher
Valse	Bebe		Vessey
Selection of Whistling Travestie	Wilkie Bard's Songs		Hume
	The Warblers		J. Perry

It was reported to the Calcutta police on Monday, that Mr. Neale, Assistant Superintendent at the Medical College Hospital, discovered on Sunday evening that the soup and peas which had been served up to him and his wife for dinner were of a suspiciously bitter taste, and after partaking of some, both are reported to have been taken suddenly ill. The cook when questioned stated that some black powder instead of pepper had been used by him in error for seasoning the soup, and that he did not discover his mistake until he had found the pepper elsewhere in the kitchen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Neale have recovered.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lieut.-General Sir James Willcocks has arrived in Calcutta, and is staying at the Grand Hotel.

An iron safe of the Chapra Collectorate Treasury was found open and Rs. 162 cash of the local police club was found missing.

Special measures are now in full force for watching the roads and passes leading into the North-West Frontier Province from the tribal country.

A time-table of working on the Indian section in connection with the Indo-Ceylon Railway has been received by the Railway authorities in Colombo for approval.

Among the visitors to Delhi this week is Professor A. Schattenfroh, of Austria. He is visiting India with a view to making a special study of tropical diseases.

His Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation by the Hon. Mr. Vernon Woods of his office of Additional Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Mr. Hope Simpson, Magistrate and Collector in the United Provinces, now at Home, will act as Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, when Colonel Douglas proceeds on leave.

Plague is reported to be raging severely in Bhagalpur, Bengal. No part of the town appears to be safe and consequently about three-fourths of the people have left the station and are living in huts on the banks of the river.

A letter from Government to the Calcutta Corporation regarding the adoption of measures to prevent the introduction of yellow fever in Calcutta is now under consideration by the Water Supply Special Committee of the Corporation.

His Majesty the King of Italy has been pleased to bestow on Monsieur L. Grezoux, the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes de France, who is also Consul for Spain in Calcutta, the Cross of Commendatore of the Order of the Corona d'Italia, in acknowledgment of his good services as acting Consul-General for Italy in Zanzibar and Calcutta. Monsieur Grezoux has already received several high distinctions from other countries represented by him abroad.

In his Census Report, 1911, Mr. Gait has an interesting note with reference to the language in vogue among the ex-tea-garden coolies who have settled permanently in Assam. These people, who e mother tongue is usually some Munda or Dravidian dialect, learn in Assam to talk a patois which is a strange mixture of Hindi, Bengali and Assamese. Though labelled by the Assamese enumerator as "Bengali," this jargon is an undesirable one and will probably crystallise itself into a new vernacular—the vernacular of the tea-garden cooly.

The presentation of the heavy bill for the loss sustained by the Nepalese and Ladaki traders, during the recent fighting in Lhasa involves a knotty problem for the Delhi Conference to settle. These traders say they lost Rs 35 and Rs. 25 lakh, respectively. A very similar situation arose out of a riot in Lhassa about 30 years ago. Some Sera and Drabung monks quarrelled with the Nepalese traders. The monks, getting the worst of it, summoned hundreds of their comrades. They looted and burned the Nepalese quarter, doing damage to the extent of Rs. 12 lakhs. The Chinese say this sum was paid to the Nepalese by their Government.

A formal court of inquiry to investigate the fire on the kerosine oil steamer, Singu, on November 28 last, in Cochin Roads, was held on the 28th and 29th ultimo, at the Deputy Magistrate's Court, Cochin. The commander, the chief officer of the Singu, and a number of other witnesses were called. The evidence went to show that the fire from one of the lighters spread to the steamer, setting fire to its awning and woodwork at the stern, whereupon all the engineers got into a boat and left the steamer and only returned after the fire on board was extinguished. The captain was on shore at the time. The fire was put out by the chief officer, assisted by the Indian crew. The court recorded the explanation of the engineers which went to prove that their only motive in leaving the ship was to rescue some of the Indian crew found struggling in the water. The court accepted the explanation, and held that what the engineers did was quite justifiable under the circumstances.

THE REHATSEK BEQUESTS.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME LAST YEAR.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik, executor of the estate of the late Professor Edward Rehatsek, writes :—

The late Professor Edward Rehatsek has left Rs. 38,000. in Government Promissory notes for the benefit of Primary Education. The chief condition of the bequest is that the interest of the said sum is to be spent in monetary prizes to deserving students. Last year (i.e. 1913), after defraying the necessary maintenance charges, I was able to distribute Rs. 1,225 as under :—

	Rs.
Weslyan Mission School (through Mr. James MacDonald, J. P.)	60
Miss Millard's School for the Blind (through Mr. J. MacDonald)	60
East Indian Association (through Mr. J. L. Britto, J. P.)	75
Patriotic Institution	50
Indo-British Institution	100
Students' L. and S. Society's Schools (through Mr. Ramdutt V. Desai, M.A., L.L.B.)	220
Prabhu Seminary (through Mr. Ramdutt V. Desai, M.A., L.L.B.)	160
Nargol School (through Mr. R. P. Jehangir)	300
Anjuman-i-Islam Schools	200
Total	1,225

My thanks are due to the various gentlemen for kindly helping me in the distribution of this sum.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY DISTURBANCE FROM THE GULF.

STORM WARNING IN BOMBAY.

[Associated Press.]

Simla, Feb. 13.

The disturbance entering Northern India from the Persian Gulf is unusually intense and has given some very heavy rain in Baluchistan. Rain has already commenced in Sind. The chief falls are :—Panjgur and Pasni 3 inches; Dalbandin 1-2 inches; Fort Sandeman 1-2.

Forecast :—Extension of the area of rainfall over North-west India.

A WARNING.

The following report was received at noon yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from Simla :—

There is a disturbance near Pasni travelling Eastwards. It is giving rough seas in the North of Arabian Sea, Hoist warning signal.

Summary of Observations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Minimum temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Veraval and Surat and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Both day and night temperature are in excess in Central India West and Gujarat. Day temperature is above normal at most stations in Kathiawar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations.

Meteorological Report.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	69·3	61·8	1·29	3·65
Muskat ...	77·3	69·4	0·66	1·79
Delhi ...	76·6	55·0	...	0·60
Karachi ...	76·7	60·0	0·03	0·90
Bhuj ...	86·2	55·1	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	83·8	62·5	...	0·00
Veraval ...	82·3	59·2	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	90·3	55·1	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	89·0	61·4	...	0·00
Surat ...	93·9	62·9	...	0·00
Deesa ...	90·1	61·7	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	84·4	70·1	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	88·1	68·5	...	...
Mormugao ...	88·0	73·0	...	...
Karwar ...	86·5	69·8	...	...
Malegaon ...	94·7	60·1	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	92·1	60·4	...	0·16
Poona ...	94·6	58·7	...	...
Sholapur ...	95·5	63·1	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	94·0	66·9	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	89·7	58·4	...	0·82
Madras ...	84·5	67·6	...	28·78
Bangalore ...	87·3	57·0	...	0·34

Barometer Reading.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 13th February, 1914, was 30·184, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Satur	14	m 1	32	29	11
		2	3 a	28	5
Sun	15	m 2	7	29	1
		2	52 a	27	9
Mon	16	m 2	45	27	11
		3	49 a	26	10
Tues	17	m 3	29	26	7
		5	1 a	25	11
Wed	18	m 4	24	25	3
		6	33 a	25	5
Thurs	19	5	39	24	1
		8	30 a	25	11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Satur	14	m 7	40	15	4
		7	44 a	16	8
Sun	15	m 8	21	15	5
		8	29 a	18	3
Mon	16	m 9	5	15	11
		9	23 a	19	10
Tues	17	m 9	56	16	8
		10	34 a	21	4
Wed	18	m 11	9	17	5
Thurs	19	m 0	46	22	1
		0	41 a	17	10

As a passenger train was travelling from Bray to Dublin the engine left the metals half a mile from Kilkenny station. A large flint stone was found wedged between the points. No one was hurt.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES.

Septuagesima Sunday.

[Sunday 15th February, 1914.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m. Holy Communion; 7-45 am Matins. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Woodward in E flat. Hymns 34, 522, 314, 278; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Chants 11 and 13. Hymns 34, 193, 28; Collections for Bombay Diocesan Church Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogen, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for C.M.S. Up-country Missions. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for church expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy, Rev. R. C V Hodge and Rev. J. B. Glass. Holy Communion, 7-30 a.m.; Holy Communion (Choral), 8-30 a.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon; Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach; Collection for church expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort.—9-30 a.m. Rev. R. M. Gray; 6-30 p.m. Rev. W Thomson; Psalm 89 (Newington); Hymns 367, 201, 352.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Services for Young People, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, D.D.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., Masses; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass;

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar, Rev. J. J. Das. Sunday Services :—Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a. m. Evening Service, 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m., Evening Service. 5-30 p.m.,

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. T. Wright. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. Y. Wright. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hair. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W E. Bancroft, Sunday School 8-30 a. m., Morning Service 9-45 a. m., Evening Service 6-30 p. m. Young Men's Social Hour in Union Hall 8-45 p.m.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.,

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

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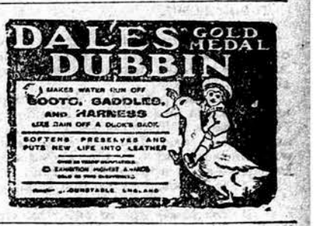

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MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Bombay 31st ultimo this morning.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 76 15-16 + 13-16
Exchange on London at Paris F c s ... 25·17 1-2—1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87 1-4 + 1-4
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·43 1-2- 01
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 5-8 + 1-16
Do. 2 months hence.. 26 7-16 + 1-16
Closing Tone of silve ... Ind an buying.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 1-2—1-8
Exchange on India 30 d'st.. (Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 29-32 unchg.l.
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 91 1-2 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m'st 1 7-8 unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m|st ... 1 7-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 2 7-8 unchgd.
Do, Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 1-8
Interest day to day loans ... 7-8 unchgd.
Do. 7 day market loans. 1 1-8 unchgd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £225,000.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion ... £43,200,000 Dec. £ 200,000
Public Deposits ... £12,493,000 Inc. £ 1,700,000
Other Deposits ... £57,203,000 Dec. £ 1,600,000
Govt. Securities ... £11,300,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities ... £35,000,000 do.
Notes in Circ'n ... £33,500,000 Inc. £ 100,000

The Bank Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	25,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year ...	.....
" Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
" Exports to Continent ...	25,000

NEW YORK.—
Market is closed

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton ... 12 15-16 + 1-8
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.
Futures—Month of March.. 12·50 + 11
Futures—Month of May ... 12·57 + 09

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 500 "
Total Day's Sales of East —Indian ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 1,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Fair demand Barely steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Steady with a fair demand. Fair biz done for China.
Mid-Americans ... 7·00 + 05
Egyptian F. G. F. ... 9·30 unchgd.
New Orleans 10 a.m. ... Mar. 12·42 / May 12·51

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·64 + 7
March-April ...	6·65 + 7
April-May ...	6·62 + 6
May-June ...	6·62 + 6
June-July ...	6·59 + 7
July-August ...	6· 5 + 7
August-September..	6·44 + 6
September-Oct ...	6·31 + 5
October-Nov ...	6·23 + 4
November-Dec. ...	6·19 + 4

LONDON, Feb. 12.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 1-4 + 1-4
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Done.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation
Tone—Firm.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ...3 2 1-4
Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet.

ARRIVALS.—
"Eugenie," "St Veronica," "Eir."

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—32 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs ... do.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } 35 3-4
Victorian ... } Feb.-March.
New South Wales ... } Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 35 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...52 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...48 1-2— 1-2
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta ...47 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine La Plata...42 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc...Buyers.
Tone—Easier.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed ...£5 16—1s. 6d.
Months ...Feb.-March.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

METALS.—
Standard Copper G. M. B ..£65 3-8—3-8
Copper Traders ...£89 3-4 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd. Value.

SUGAR.—
German Granulated Sugar— C & F India (Double bags)...12 9 3-4—3-4 Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments...April-August.
Tone—Quieter very little biz.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India 11 9 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. { 9 4 1-2 unchgd—Sellers. / 9 6 1-4—1-4 Sellers
Months of Shipments—February-May.
Tone—Market idle.
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-July.
Tone—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.
Tone—Value.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta ... 11 3 unchgd. March—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 11 4 1-2 unchgd. March—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta ... 12 9 unchgd. March—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi ... 12 10 1-2 unchgd. March—Value.
Tone—Still nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. Feb. 13th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Sov	22,50,000	Aden	National Bank
20 Boxes Sov	15,00,600	do	do
21 Boxes Bulin	14,51,620	London	Chartered Bank
Sovns ...	15,000		National Bank
8 Boxes Gold Bulin	3,26,251	do	Supdt. P & O Co
Sovns ...	67,500	Alexandria	do
10 Boxes Sovns	7,50,000	Port Said	Hongkong Bank
5 Boxes Bulin	2,88,000	do	National Bank
1 Box Bulin	37,500	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovns ...	33,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL, on 11th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	69	71,619
B. B. & C. I. Ry	49	58,011

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Bm. rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c.
Bank of Bm. rate since 15th Jan. 6 p.c.
Bank of Mxl. rate since 3rd Jan. 7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—
The tone of the market is steady and rates are unchanged. Business continues on very small lines.
We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 3-16 May.
Do. France Ready	...171 1-4
Do. Marks Ready	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...139 1-2
Shanghai 60 days' sight	...189 1-4
Japan 60 days' sight	...143

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The opening tone of the market was steady, the rate for Cash and the Settlement being 95 7-8. Fluctuations during the day have been slight, and a moderate business has been done, the market closing steadier as under.
We quote—

Cash	...Rs.	95	15 0
Settlement	...Rs.	95	15 0

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London was 1-16 up for ready and forward at 26 5-8 agd 26 7-16 respectively The local market opened at 67 3-8 ex duty for the first settlement and has remained at and about this price during the day with a moderate business passing. Closing rathes are as under for all positions.
We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23	15	3
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23	14	9
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	67	9	0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67	6	0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67	1	0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	76	15	0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76	12	0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76	7	0

COUNCIL BILLS :—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, allotments were made of 2·80 lakhs bills and 117·20 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 1s. 4 1-8d. respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 39 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 114 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is again 120 lakhs. Some extras were allotted after the above sales at 1-32d. higher.

The steamer which left London on 23rd January and arrived to-day with the mails of 30th January brings £150,000 silver, £140,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	3,30,000
Bombay ...	... "	4,60,000
Madras ...	... "	70,000
Total...	"	8,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 30th January and comes with the mails of the 6th February brings £110,000 Silver, £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	1,00,000
Bombay ...	... "	2,10,000
Madras ...	... "	4,00,000
Total...	"	7,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 6th February and comes with the mails of the 13th February brings £120,000 bar gold and £430,000 Sovereigns (as per Reuter's cable of the 6th inst.) as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	3,30,000
Bombay ...	... "	40,000
Madras ...	... "	90,000
Total...	"	4,60,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

Liabilities—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	9,93,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	9,34,000
Sundries ...	.....	9,000
Assets—		
Govt. Securities ...	.....	11,71,000
Other Authorised Securities ...	5,20,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	14,51,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	2,41,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	31,000
Bullion ...	.....	.....
Balance with other Banks ...	.....	1,07,000
Sundries ...	.....	37,000
Cash ...	89,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
	1913-14.	1912-13.	Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	113,008	106,555	+ 6,453
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 15th Feb. ...	1,597, 03	1,158,689	+438,414
Shipments for the week Europe ...	27,732	10,685	+ 17,047
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	35,177	102,906	— 67,729
Total ...	2,909	113,591	— 50,682
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 12th Feb. Europe ...	452,347	141,330	+310,967
China ...	8,952	11,373	— 2,421
Japan ...	436,724	337,651	+129,073
Coast Ports ...	10,744	12,959	— 2 15
Total ...	938,767	503,363	+435,404
Afloat in harbour, Europe ...	12,838	12,384	+ 454
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	24,123	Nil	+ 24,123

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1913 to 17th Jan. 1914 7,919 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1913 to 7th Feb. 1914 4,111 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1913 to 12th Feb., 1914 ...	1,597,103
	2,222,103
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913 to 12th Feb., 1914	938,767
	1,283,336
Less Afloat	36,951
	1,246,375
Less Estimated Mill Consumption	490,000
	754,375
Less up-country by rail ...	12,030
Stock of Cotton in Bombay on 13th Feb. 1914 ...	744,345
Difference since last week ...	+3 ,427

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	20,455	273,139	158,193
Central India..	10,911	91,735	30,229
Barsee and Nagur ...	14,137	135,143	63,681
Berar ...	19,909	238,629	219,898
Central Provinces ...	14,880	154,308	124,518
Total Oomras.	80,292	892,954	596,519
Dholleras ...	7,666	75,915	65,485
Broach ...	5,358	9,516	9,016
Compta and Dharwar ...	213	49,999	22,903
Westerns ...	497	20,018	30,963
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	10,029	442,648	300,427
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	7,373	65,666	48,384
Sind ...	1,563	36,632	61,013
Persian ...	.....	517	894
American ...	.....	2,180	21,027
Egyptian ...	13	793	920
Other Sorts ...	4	265	1,133
Total ...	113,008	1,597,103	1,158,689

a Or 1,791 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The result of the fluctuations in the home markets during the past week will be found in our usual table below, and there is little of importance to report. The decline has been stopped for the time being, but whether there is sufficient strength in the market to cause an advance remains to be seen. Probably we shall see a continuance of small advances and declines until an opening occurs for a decided movement one way or the other, and this is not likely until news of the prospects of acreage, &c. of the new crop begin to flood the market. In America there is already talk of a 40,000,000 acreage, but weather is of more account than talk. The tone of the home markets at the close is steady. New York was closed yesterday but New Orleans advanced moderately.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York.—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Mar.	12·14	12·15	+·01
" May	11·83	11·86	+·03
Spot	12·65	12·75	+·10
New Orleans.—			
Futures Mar.	12·41	12·50	—·09
" May	12·41	12·57	+·16
Spot	12 11-16	12 15-16	+1-4
Liverpool.—			
Futures Feb.-Mar...	6·64	6·64	unchgd.
" Apl.-May ...	6·63	6·62	—·01
Spot ...	7·05	7·00	—·05

In the local market Broach has been the chief object of attention and a fair business has been done in settlements of good Broach by export houses and covering of sales by the bazaar. Rates have fluctuated a good deal, but the last day or so the tone has been steadier and there has been more desire to buy. For other styles there has not been much demand, but some business has been put through in Khamgoans, Khandeish and Bengals for March. There has also been an enquiry at times for fully good Bengal January, 1915 and an export house is reported to have sold to a moderate extent.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate at times, but on the whole the daily turn over has been poor and prices are easier. Arrivals in the up country markets are said to be falling off, but this may be due to the low prices now offering and cotton being consequently held back for better markets.

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

WELD AND Co :—Liverpool. "Market small but very steady. A little general buying with not much selling. Some calling of cotton by spinners," New York :—holiday.

GRUNING AND Co :—"Advanced owing to dearness of the Southern market. Liquidation apparently over. Lancashire Yarn Market is steadier,"

LATER.

The market closes steadier as under. Speculators have been buyers and prices have improved during the day. Ready cotton is also steadier with a better enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	283-4	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	282-3	"
Fine " Wardha Hinganghat...		253-4	"
" " Nagpur	...	251	"
" " Yeotmal	...	245	"
" " Dhamangaon P.	...	240	"
" " Khamgaon Akola...		238-4	"
" " Amraoti	...	235-6	"
" " Khandeish	...	212	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	203	"
Fine " Mathia	...	207	"
" " Bengal	...	206	"
F. G. Bengal	...	195-5	"

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports...	...	39,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·64	6·68
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·66	6·69
Apr.-May ...	6·62	6·65
May-June ...	6·62	6·65
June-July ...	6·59	6·61
July-Aug. ...	6·55	6·57
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·44	6·46
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·31	6·33
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·23	6·26

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

FREIGHTS.

The market is decidedly weak except for Hull, for which there is a good demand at advanced rates.

Business is reported as under:—

Hull : A large business for ready at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. light seeds, and also for forward, April, May, June at 11s. 6d. light seeds.

Antwerp : A fair lot of cotton and chow-chow at 11s. 6d. and 13s. 6d.

Genoa: 2,000 tons February at 12s.

Liverpool : March at 12s. c s 13s. s. c.

Fixtures : The following is reported :—

S. S. Losna at 16s 6d. two p. p. February loading.

Rates : February March 11s. 6d, light seeds 13·6 seeds cotton. April to June 6d. more.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1914.	Same period 1913.
Wheat	263,694	593,413
Linseed	153,493	40,221
Rape, tsi ...	11,206	6,382
Gingelyseed ...	457 178	566,951
Poppyseed	2,041	2,246
Groundnuts ...	373,485	409,384
Castorseed ...	227,376	146,829
Rice	399,652	434,230
Myrabollams ...	120 963	181,904
Cottonseed.....	1,133,819	781,212
Mowraseed.....	7,911	7,790
Gram	40,115	234 824
Jowar.....	18 ,192	78,783
Maize	429	1,728
Barley.....	2,492	3 ,4·5

LINSEED :—
The maket has fluctuated during the week on home advices and a moderate business has been done in new crop by local speculators. Ready seed has also been in moderate demand for shipment. At the close the market is quiet on easier news from home.
We quote:—

Ready...	... Rs.	7 12 0 B.T.
May ...	... Rs.	8 11 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet but steady and prices are almost unchanged. Crop reports are by no means satisfactory.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7 12	0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore	Rs.	9 0	0 "
Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 15	6 R.T.

WHEAT :—
Light showers have been of little benefit in the Punjab. New Crop rates are steady and there has been some demand by local mills for ready.
We quote :—

Ready White Pissi	Rs.	5 11	0 R.T.
White Delhi, May.	Rs.	5 15	0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market has remained quiet but steady and prices are unchanged. There is a moderate enquiry.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	56	0 0
Black Kutni	Rs.	44	4 0
Red Kandwa... ...	Rs.	52	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	Rs.	59	8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market is steadier with a better enquiry.
We quote :—

Bold.. ...	... Rs.	48	0 0
Small.. ...	... Rs.	47	0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Prices have fluctuated but close steady as under :—
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 19 0 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
A steady market. Prices unchanged.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 34 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Quiet but steady and unchanged.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 113,003	Bales.
Wheat	... 45,259	Cwts.
Linseed	... 28,255	"
Rapeseed	... 3,527	"
Gingellyseed	... 52,670	"
Poppyseed	... 17	"
Groundnuts	... 45,630	"
Castorseed	... 33,342	"
Rice	... 153,962	"
Myrabollams	... 22,287	"
Cottonseed	... 174,451	"
Mowrasead	... 222	"
Gram	... 8,718	"
Joowar	... 19,621	"
Maize	... Nil	"
Barley	... 1,135	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues quiet and unchanged.

GREY GOODS:—There is a slight improvement in the demand and prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market remains quiet with little doing.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES:—In the local market there is a very poor demand, and the tone is dull. The home market is quiet with little business doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market continues dull.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—Owing to a drop in Standard copper there was again a set back here and the demand has slackened to a small extent.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's Prices of the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowdrift Brand ... ...1·5 5	per case.	
American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand... ...1·5 5		
American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ... ...7·5 5		
Abel Adam	"	5 2 2
Devonshire Bottle at 7·5 5		
Abel Adam	"	5 0 2
Monkey Brand ... ...1·5 5		
American	"	4 15 2
Tiger Brand ... ...1·25 5		
American	"	4 15 2
White Camellia brand in tins ...1·5 5	per 2 tins 4 6 0	
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...1·25 5	per 2 tins 4 6 0	
Elephant Brand bulk without tins ...1·5 5	per S. I. Imp. gals. 3 12 0	
Camel Brand in tins...1·25 5	per 2 tins. 4 6 0	

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India) Ltd :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	9	0
Anchor cases per case ...	5	1	0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4	15	0

SHARES.

The market is dull and prices of mill shares are quiet without much inquiry and transactions reported are very small.

The Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,600 X. D ; Bank of Indias are unchanged at Rs. 65 X. D., Bank of Barodas have been put through at Rs. 60 X. C.D ; Bombay Merchants Bank have improved to Rs. 11 X. D. ; good lot of Eastern Bank shares have been put through at Rs. 82X.

In mill companies Ahmedabad Advance are steady at Rs. 825X ; Bombay United are quiet at Rs 492 1-2; Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,855 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,480X ; Crescents are quiet at Rs. 115 ; Currimbhais have ruled at and about Rs. 225 ; Davids are quiet at Rs. 475 ; Fazalbhais at Rs. 445 ; Framji Petits at Rs. 1,410 ; Finlays at Rs. 315 ; Jamsheds have improved to Rs. 100 ; Khatau Makanji Mill shares are steady at Rs. 1,380 ; Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 750 ; Madhavji Dharumsee Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,135 Maneckji Petits are weak at Rs. 1,970 ; Morarji Gocul das have changed hands at Rs. 2,790 ; New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 225 ; New City of Bombay have changed hands at Rs. 1,030 ; Phoenix at Rs. 163 3-4; Sassoon Mills shares at Rs. 700 ; Standard Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,140 ; Swan Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 75 ; Swadeshies at Rs. 1,465 ; Textiles have been put through at Rs. 1,235 ; Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary shares at Rs. 395 ; and Preference shares at Rs. 640.

In miscellaneous Companies Allock Ashdown are near at Rs. 145 ; Badham Piles at Rs. 94; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, after touching Rs. 880 have improved to Rs. 887 1-2; Bombay, E. Supply and Tramways Company. Ordinary shares, have declined to Rs. 220, and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 71 X. L.; Bombay Steam N. Co., Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 212 1-2, and Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 270 ; Central India Mining Company shares have improved to Rs. 28 1-2 ; Kemps have changed hands at Rs 168; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 870 ; Sheerajpures have ruled at and about Rs. 23 1-2 ; Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 78 1-2 ; Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 158 and Deferred shares at Rs. 137 ; Treachers are quiet at Rs. 480.

In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 697 1-2 ; Amritsar Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 147 ; Tapti Valley at Rs. 590 ; Ahmedabad Dholkas are quiet at Rs. 142 ; Gujrat Railways have changed hands at Rs. 112 1-2 ; Central Provinces at Rs. 120 ; Sara Sirajgang at Rs. 25 ; and Mauden Bham at Rs. 28.

In Press Companies Indian Cottons are unchanged at Rs. 130 ; New Mofussils at Rs. 800; New Bearess at Rs. 500.

The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

HEALTHY LIFE IN INDIA.

HOW TO OBTAIN AND MAINTAIN IT.

"The higher the temperature, the lower the health."

Who will deny the general truth of this statement ?

With the heat come enfeebled digestion and lowered nerve tone ; and, as Dr. Claude L. Wheeler writes in "Nerve Weakness : Its Cause and Cure" :—"Lowered nerve tone renders one liable to bacterial attack, to enteric fever, malaria, etc."

It is obvious, therefore, that, for healthy life, the nerve tone must be kept at its highest point. For this purpose, as this physician has pointed out, "protein and phosphorus must be forthcoming in ample quantities," and "a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves would obviously be exactly what is needed in such cases."

This combination accurately describes Sanatogen, which, as Dr. Wheeler states, "is a highly-concentrated and very nutritious food endowed with special tonic properties." He adds, "The debilitated nerves and tissues take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water." This explains why Sanatogen is universally used throughout India to obtain full mental and bodily vigour when it has been lost, and to maintain it when it has been regained.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—7,700 cwts oil cake, The New Moffussil Co ; 2,080 cwts oil cake, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Algerian s—155 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—230 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—903 cwts mustardseed, 990 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri ; 57 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co ; 9 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co ; 25 bales cotton yarn, The Central India S W and M Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caladonia s—130 bundles shooks of casks, 30 cwts iron hoops, Cutler Palmer and Co; 45 casks chutney, Framji Nawaroji ; 46 casks chutney, D. D. Framji and Co ; 100 cwts deer horns, 3 cwts bees wax, E. Mahomed, 1,700 lbs cardamoms, J M Rahimtoola ; 175 cwts cuttle fish, P. Meherally and Co ; 4,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co ; 10 cwts cardamom seeds, E Sultanally ; 50 cwts cashewnuts, 100 cwts gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caladonia s—130 cases chutney, Jamshed and Jehangir Cama.

FOR WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Manchester Civilian s—150 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Haltby s—105 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Badminton s—4,000 cwts cottonseL DreyFus and Co.
Ariosto s—100 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 10,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Ventimoor s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2,000 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji : 5 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 75 bales cotton, C Pinaj and Co ; 1,888 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 210 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy and Co.
Picton s—495 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 407 cwts thurisecd, S Mamooji and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Relee and Co ; 6,210 cwts myrabolams, P Mathurdas and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Southville s—3,214 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Hopemount s—2,321 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—687 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VERNA.

Semiramis s—16 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ariadne Irene s—60 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 13.

Steamer Schoenfels from Hamburg. Agents W and A Graham and Co.—230 casks 2,750 drums 1,075 barrels cement, 700 boxes candles, 3 cases sulphuric acid, 14 cases chemicals, 20 casks 62 cegs chemicals, 20 kegs 215 drums sodium sulphate, 40 cases bleaching powder, 43 casks bicromate of potash, 25 cases aloe, 2 cases clocks, 20 kegs 20 casks alizarine, 178 casks, 8 kegs 105 drums 4 barrels 818 cases aniline colour, 150 mats 20 crates 125 cases empty bottles, 10 cases 2 crates glass beads, 13 cases glass bangles, 4 cases glass pearls, 10 casks 399 cases hollow glass, 17 cases plate glass, 10 cases locks, 75 cases lanterns, 5 cases 43 boxes lamps, 9 cases wax beads, 4 cases, oil of gurjun, 20 cases mineral oil, 1,020 casks lubricating oil, 2 cases etherial oil, 1 case oil purkeyred, 53 cases oil cloth, 1 case leather, 494 cases beer, 90 cases brandy, 110 cases rum brandy, 87 cases wines. 720 cases spirits, 300 bundles yellow metal sheets, 110 bundles copper-sheets, 1,538 cases nails, 103 cases 166 barrels varnish, 63 cases blue, 849 cases 290 kegs 85 casks 108 drums 200 packages colour, 1,104 bales 75 cases 100 rolls paper, 10 cases 128 bales 12 packages printing paper, 54 bales cardboards

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

RACING NOTES.

GOOD RACING PROMISED TO-DAY.

HOW "CAPTAIN COE" MADE HIS NAME.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

There is promise of better racing at the second day of the big meeting of the Bombay races to-day. The prize money is considerably larger than it was on Wednesday, the fields will be a good deal bigger, and the class of horses entered in the various events is better. Thus for the big race of the day, the stakes in which are Rs. 20,000 to the winner, Rs. 5,000 to the second, and Rs. 2,500 to the third, there are fifteen entered, and they are all "class" horses. If the assumption that Mayfowl has been saved for this event be correct—and we shall not know whether it is or not until they begin betting in earnest on the race this afternoon—the old gelding will be well worth backing, although a longer race would probably suit him better. Many people were surprised that Kempion was started in preference to his more famous stable companion on Wednesday, when, on his win in the Cooch Behar Cup in Calcutta, Mayfowl could hardly have lost it; but we must give the stable credit for knowing what they are about, and the result of the City Plate showed they were right in their estimate of Kempion's ability to win that event.

Therefore, if they run Mayfowl to-day, and if the money goes on to the champion, sensible people will go to the totalisator and do likewise. If, on the other hand, Kempion is the one selected, it must mean that the stable consider the City Plate winner good enough to beat Shining Way on two lbs. worse terms over a distance a furlong shorter, and this must be given all the weight which attaches to the opinion of those who know. Personally, I imagine they will go with Mayfowl, for Kempion had to be fully extended to win on Wednesday, and it is quite on the cards that Shining Way might reverse the verdict to-day, and beat Kempion, wherever they run. Assuming that Mayfowl is the stable's selected, I should certainly name him for the winner, with Shining Way and Wayward and Wild to follow him home.

On the running of the Villard Plate last Wednesday, Cherrywood ought to have a chance in the Importers' Handicap, a six-furlong event. Cherrywood was not judiciously ridden on Wednesday, being hard held for over six furlongs and only given his head when it was too late. He was bounding like a stag when they passed the stands, and was rapidly overhauling the leaders. Seigneurie was not started on Wednesday, and being in this race with the nice weight of 7st. 2lbs., his chances cannot be ignored. My fancy is for Cherrywood or Seigneurie, with Impecunius to fill the other place.

For the Imperial Plate there will also be a good field, and on his win last Saturday, when quite unfancied, Ajmer must be there or thereabouts. He beat most of the others engaged with an ease which suggested that he had more in hand than the 7lbs., which is his penalty for winning. For the places, I like Rashid Pasha and Alwar. The running of Dhaman on Wednesday can be quite ignored when considering the Bombay Derby, for he was not ridden at all, but still I hesitate to give him to win in view of the strong hand which Mr. Ali bin Talib must hold with Money Gold, Real Gold and Good Gold. The safest plan will be to back Pratt's mount here, and place tickets on Nakib, and Sir Knight might prove a good investment.

There will be only four runners for the Malabar Hill Plate, and if, as seems likely, Kempion is kept for this, it will be a one horse race. Abdul Malik has never yet been beaten in a terms race, and should be good enough to beat the field in the Tom Mesurier Plate. Buttercup is in the Melton Plate, and will take beating if in form. Fareed Beg and Navigator for the places.

The late "Captain Coe," whose death we reported some days ago, may perhaps be described as the first of the newspaper tipsters at Home, and his pen-name has been synonymous with tips for well over thirty years. But in none of the notices of Mr. Mitchell's death I have seen has there been any reference to the way in which "Captain Coe" became famous. The story was told to me by a well-known sporting journalist in Birmingham some years ago and is well worth repeating as illustrating the way in which some men have fame thrust upon them. In the early days of his career as a sporting journalist, Mr. Mitchell went for a fishing holiday to a little village not far from Newcastle, where the chief sport in which the people indulged was greyhound coursing. A great number of the best greyhounds in the country were trained there, and the landlord of the inn at which Mr. Mitchell stayed told him that a certain hound would win the Waterloo Cup, which was to be decided some months later on. When discussing the Cup in his paper, Mr. Mitchell, writing under the *nom de plume* of "Captain Coe," tipped this animal to win, which it did. The following year the boniface again gave Mr. Mitchell the Waterloo Cup Winner, and for four or five more years he did the same, and "Captain Coe" became so famous as a prophet that he took to the study of racing form and "Captain Coe's finals" have been regarded as the most reliable tips to follow ever since.

THE KING AND RUGBY FOOTBALL.

London, Feb. 12.

The King will attend the Rugby match between Ireland and England on Saturday.—Reuter

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

LADIES' DOUBLES HANDICAP.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Considerable interest was taken in the first game of the semi-final round of the ladies' doubles handicap, which was played on Friday afternoon, at the Gymkhana courts. The result was a win for Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs, who defeated Miss Osborne and Miss A. Osborne by two sets to one. The latter were receiving 15-3, but in spite of this advantage they were completely outplayed by their opponents, who must stand a very good chance of winning the tournament. Mrs. Blunt plays a steady game and has some nice strokes, while Mrs. Gibbs comes up to the net and although ye terday she missed a few shots, she scored a lot of points by judicious placing. The first set went to the Misses Osborne who won the first two games and the set—6-2. In the second set it looked as if Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs would have matters all their own way, as they won the first three games fairly easily, but their opponents played up and took the score to three all. Mrs. Gibbs's faulty serving lost them one game, but they won the set—6-4. The final set went all in favour of Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs, who won a love set and the match—2-6, 6-4, 6-0.

Results :—

Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs scr. Mrs. Moberley and Mrs. Busch +15 3	Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs	6—4, 6—3
Miss Osborne and Miss A. Osborne +15 3 Mrs. Pirrie and Mrs. Margoliouth +15 3	Miss Osborne and Miss A. Osborne.	Mrs. Blunt & Mrs. Gibbs.
Mrs. Cave and Mrs. Cocke +15 Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Reynolds—30	Mrs Cocke & Mrs. Cave	6—3, 6—4
Mrs. Portlock and Miss Ginn scr. Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside +15	Mrs. Nelson & Miss Greenside	

The Marryatt Cup.

England met Bartlett in the first round of the Marryatt Cup yesterday afternoon, when, as expected the former won somewhat easily, 6—0 6—1.

S. Calvorcoressi A. Boyes		
Capt. H. S. Hutchinson F. Portlock		
N. Marryatt M. Ferrers Nicholson	Nicholson	6—3, 6—2.
M. N. Hogg Capt. F. H. James		
L. S. Bartlett R. D. England	England	6—0, 6—1.
G. E. Fuge L. B. Heemskirk		
R. L. Sherbrooke G. J. Fletcher		
E. J. Bunbury Major E. E. Preston		

Monday's matches will be:—Capt. James *vs.* M. N. Hogg; Major E. E. Preston *vs.* E. J. Bunbury.

RACQUETS IN BOMBAY.

THE GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The draw for the Bombay Gymkhana Racquets Tournament, which begins at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, is as follows :—

Open Singles.

Sanderson — Bye
Anderson
Slozgett
Macbeth
Douglas
Birch
Gull

Closed Doubles.

Birch — Bye
Macbeth
Sanderson
Anderson
Slozgett
Gull

Markers' Singles.

Jehangir — Bye
Syed Ali
Jamsetji
Majid
Hormusjee
Manockjee — Bye

PROGRAMME TO-MORROW.

Open Singles.

Macbeth and Douglas at 2 p.m.

Markers' Singles.

Majid and Hormusji at 2-30 p.m.

Open Singles.

Birch and Gull at 3 p.m.

At 3-30 p.m. the Sahibs' and Markers' event will take place if possible. The draw for this event has not yet been made.

POONA REGATTA.

SOME EXCITING FINISHES.

[Associated Press.]

Poona, Feb. 13.

The third day of the Poona Annual Regatta provided some excellent sport.

Two heats of the semi-finals came first, and both provided surprises, the Royal Artillery beating the Royal Engineers, the favourites, after a great race by two-thirds of a length. The next heat, which was between the Cameron Highlanders and the 2nd Dorsets, was rowed in faster time, the Highlanders winning by a length in 4 mins. 9 2-5 secs. that is 8 1-5 secs. better timing.

Perhaps the most sensational finish was provided by the Ladies' Fours, for which three crews competed. The boats kept well together to within a few yards of the line, Mrs. Alston's boat having, if anything, a slight advantage. A great race ensued from this point, Miss McIver's boat passing the leader and just beating Miss Berg's boat, which was a bare six inches behind.

Richardson and Binney, of the Sappers and Miners, beat Clemson and Weldon, of the Dorsets, in the final of the junior pairs after a good race, while in the last event, the final of the senior pairs, Bacon and Nicholson beat Whitely and Squires easily.

CAVALRY POLO AT DELHI.

UNEXPECTED DEFEAT OF POONA HORSE.

(From our Correspondent.)

Delhi, Feb. 13.

Lord and Lady Hardinge attended the opening of the Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament this afternoon.

5th Cavalry v. 17th Cavalry.

One of the first two games was between the 5th Cavalry and the 17th Cavalry.

The Seventeenth's back missed the ball at various critical junctures, but at every part of the game it looked as if his team would ultimately win. However they fell off during the second chukker. In the first period the Fifth secured one goal, and in the second chukker the Seventeenth got two. In the third bout each team scored a goal. After this the Fifth scored one goal in each of the succeeding chukkers and at the close of play were the winners by five goals to three.

2nd Lancers v. 11th Lancers.

The match on the adjoining ground was between the 2nd and 11th Lancers. The Second were without the services of Captain Robertson, who was hurt yesterday while hunting, and it was obvious that they felt his absence for they did not show any of their well-known form.

The first chukker was blank, so was the fourth, but otherwise the Eleventh scored in every chukker, while the Second who played a hard up-hill game, scored one goal in the third and two in the sixth chukker. The Eleventh thus won by six goals to three.

Both games in the second set were of great interest, as in each of them figured a team from the Bombay and Central India side.

Skinner's Horse v. Central India Horse.

The game between the Skinner's Horse and the C. I. H. excited the liveliest interest, and though it was a hard-fought game, the C. I. H. looked like staying out the Skinner's Horse. However a change came over the aspect of play towards the close, when the Skinner's Horse not only equalised but got an additional goal and won amid resounding cheers.

23rd Cavalry v. Poona Horse.

In the fourth game the following were the teams :—

23rd Cavalry : Captains Egerton, Allan, Kirkwood and Gannon (back).

34th Poona Horse : Captains Grimshaw, Alderson, Hildebrand and Lucas (back).

From the high reputation, which was brought by the Poona Horse, everyone expected that they would have easily beaten the Twenty-third, but great was the disappointment, when they failed to make any great show, and were beaten by four goals to two.

YACHT RACING IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-40 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Time Allowance. M.	S.
Eileen IV	Scratch.	
Turquoise	10	55
Isca	19	30
Malshuka	11	55
Melody	20	35
Ranzo	14	5
Chula	17	20
Nelta	8	40
Maudie	16	15

Course :—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—S. Karanja starboard—Sunk Rock Starboard—N. Karanja port—Committee Vessel—Length 13·08 miles.—Time limit 6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-20 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Time Allowance. M.	S.
Minx	20	50
Trixie	2	30
Lylie	Scratch.	
Gita	5	0
Valmai	1	40

Course :—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja port—Tucker Beacon starboard—N. Karanja starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 9·97½ miles—Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boat.	Time Allowance. M.	S.
Anna	10	37
Pickle One	5	40
Lady Bird	2	7
Mavourneen	1	25
Bunty	4	15
Clutha		42
Blue Bird	5	40
Redbreast	Scratch.	
Curlew	2	50
Cricket	9	12
Jenny Wren	4	15

Course :—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja port—N. Karanja port—Committee Vessel.—Length 8·45 miles.—Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Start 3-30 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Time Allowance. M.	S.
Maya		52
Corrie	Scratch.	
Cynthia	1	45
Mynona	1	45

Course :—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—S. Karanja port—Tucker Bacon starboard—N. Karanja starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 10·51 miles—Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

PYRKE'S APOLLO
RESTAURANT
THE SMARTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE IN INDIA.
Apollo Bunder
Grills, a Speciality
Oysters and other Luxuries.
Private Rooms for Dinner Parties.
Telephone No. 75. Telegrams :— "Excellence, Bombay."

SPORT AT HOME.

FOOTBALL IN MAIL WEEK.

London, Jan. 30.

The leading football results were as follows :—

Rugby.

Blackheath beat Cardiff, at Cardiff, on Jan. 24, by 6 points to 3.

Leinster beat Ulster in the third of the international trial matches, at Dublin, on Jan. 24, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 0.

Cumberland beat Yorkshire in the County Championship, at Carlisle, on Jan. 24, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Lancashire beat Northumberland, at Newcastle, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 try (3 points).

The United Hospitals beat Oxford University, at Oxford, on Jan. 28, by 18 points to 8 ; Cambridge University beat the Army, at Richmond, by 16 points to 9.

Swansea beat Newport, at Swansea, on Jan. 24, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal and 1 try (17 points) to 0.

Llanelly beat Neath, at Neath, by 1 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Bristol beat Clifton, at Bristol, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 0.

Gloucester beat Cheltenham, at Gloucester, by 2 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 6 tries (31 points) to 0.

Leicester beat Devonport Albion, at Leicester, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Watsonians beat Glasgow Academicals, at Glasgow, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Jed Forest beat Edinburgh University, at Jedburgh, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Royal High School F. P. beat Edinburgh Academicals, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Devonport Albion beat Coventry, at Coventry, on Jan. 26, by 1 dropped goal and 2 tries (10 points) to 0.

Association.

Oxford University beat Ealing, at Oxford, on Jan. 24, by 5 goals to 0 ; the Corinthians beat Cambridge University, at Queen's Club, by 2 goals to 1.

The Southern Amateur League beat Oxford University, at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Jan. 28, by 3 goals to 0.

The Household Brigade best Surrey, at Stamford Bridge, by 2 goals to 1.

Middlesex and Essex played a drawn game at Highbury, each side having scored 5 goals.

Hampshire beat Dorset in the Southern Counties' Amateur Championship competition at Bournemouth, on Jan. 24, by 3 goals to 0 ; Cornwall beat Somerset, at St. Austell, by 3 goals to 1.

The Casuals beat the London County and Westminster Bank in the Southern Amateur League, at Tufnell Park, on Jan. 24, by 3 goals to 0.

First League.

			Attendance.
Blackburn Rovers ... 3 (Shea 2, Latheron.)		Sheffield U. 2 (Gillespie *Robinson.)	20,000
Bolton Wan. ... 0		Preston N E 3 (Ford 2, Osborne.)	20,000
Bradford City ... 0		Derby Co 0	18,000
Everton ... 1 (Clennell.)		Aston Villa 4 (Stephenson 2, Hampton, Wallace.)	30 000
Manchester City ... 2 (Howard, Cumming.)		Tott'nh'm H 1 (Sparrow.)	25,000
Oldham Ath. ... 2 (Woodger, Gee.)		M'ch'ster U 2 (Wall, Meredith.)	12,000
Sunderland ... 4 (Connor 2, Holley, Mordue.)		Middlesbro 2 (Elliott 2.)	25,000
Chelsea ... 0		Burnley 0	35,000
W. Brom. Alb ... 0		Liverpool 1 (McDougall)	13,000
Sheffield W. ... 0		N'w C'stle U 0	35,000

* Through own goal.

Second League.

			Attendance.
Blackpool ... 0		Hudd'rsf'ld 1 (Mann.)	5,000
Glossop ... 1 (Carney)		Stockport C 1 (Graham)	5,000
Leeds City ... 2 (Sharps, Hampson.)		Notts C 4 (Flint (3), Richards.)	25 000
Birmingham ... 4 (Reed, Duncan, Ballantyne, Morgan.)		Wolverh'n W 1 (Hughes.)	30,000
Bristol City ... 1 (Broad.)		Leicest r F 0	7,000
Clapton Orient ... 1 (Jonas.)		Bradford C	12,000
Woolwich A ... 1 (Rutherford.)		Barnsley 0	19,000
Grimsby Town ... 1 (Mayson.)		Hull City 3 (Stevens 2, Halligan.)	10,000
Lincoln City ... 0		Fulham 1 (Lee.)	8,000
Notts Forest ... 1 (Bell.)		Bury 1 (Mercer.)	6,000

Southern League.

			Attendance.
Coventry City ... 1 (Tosswell.)		Exeter City 2 (Godwin Halt.)	5,000
Crystal Palace ... 4 (Bright, Smith 2, Davies.)		Cardiff C. ... 0	6,000
Gillingham ... 4 (Mahon, Hafekost 2, Leslie.)		Brighton ... 0	6,000
Northampton ... 2 (Bellamy, King.)		Southend U.. 0	5,000
Norwich City ... 0		Portsmouth... 0	5,000
Plymouth Argyle ... 1 (Bowler.)		Merthyr T... 0	12,000
Reading ... 2 (Bailey, Foster.)		Swindon T... 0	10,000
Southampton ... 2 (Dominy, Andrews.)		Bristol R. ... 0	6,000
Watford ... 2 (Dryden 2.)		Millwall ... 1 (Davies.)	3,000
West Ham ... 4 (Leafe, Bailey, Casey 2.)		Q. P. R'ngers 1 (Miller.)	11,000

CRICKET.

Mr. W. Findlay, Secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club, announces that Mr. C. T. A. Wilkinson will captain the first eleven from the beginning of the season until the end of June.

The match between the M.C.C. and the Orange Free State ended on Jan. 26 in a victory for the Englishmen by an innings and 374 runs. Barnes again bowled splendidly, and in getting Mr. Steytler caught in the slips in the South Africans' second innings he secured his hundredth wicket of the tour.

Reuter telegraphed from Bloemfontein on Jan. 26 :—It is understood that the local Cricket Union intends to place before the M.C.C. Board the question of the behaviour of the M.C.C. team on its arrival here. The team was to have been met by the Mayor and leading citizens, but it is stated that the members of the team slipped out by a side exit. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Bird subsequently apologised to the Mayor for the extreme rudeness of the action, but the feeling here is that Bloemfontein has been publicly insulted and that a private apology is insufficient. It is stated that no explanation accompanied the apology. All the entertainments which had been arranged for the team have been cancelled.

HOCKEY.

Oxford University beat United Hospitals in the Parks, at Oxford, on Jan. 28, by 3 goals to 0.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There are two new features of striking interest at the Excelsior this week. One is the appearance of Mr. Tom Melbourne and Miss Eileen Melbourne, who have been in Bombay before, and the other is a presentation of a remarkable film depicting scenes in the Battle of Gettysberg, which was the crucial contest in the American Civil War. For the production of this film 20,000 troops were lent by the United States Government and the guns used were the guns of the period. Every attention has been paid to detail, and the result is a masterpiece of cinema production. The film is being shown complete in five parts, and though it will take an hour to run through, interest will not be found to flag at any period. It is undoubtedly the most realistic battle film that has ever been produced, thanks to the assistance of the United States Government, who were no less anxious than the producers that the production should be in every detail historically accurate.

The Melbournes are presenting a short musical comedy entitled "Before and After." They are relying on no more elaborate stage effects than a piano and an eye-glass, but this talented comedy duo are at home in this kind of entertainment.

There will be but one house this evening at six o'clock, but after to-night the ordinary times will be adhered to.

A MARVELLOUS WAR FILM.

A marvellous war film, entitled "When Zee Surrenders," will be shown on the screen at the Olympia Picture Palace from to-night. It will give a most vivid picture of real warfare. Those who have no idea of war scenes may be recommended to see this film. Another star item is a love drama in which an intrepid lover will be seen to risk his life to deliver his betrothed from danger.

THE AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

A pictorial representation of Shakespeare's famous drama, "Cymbeline," is to be presented here this week. The cast is very strong and no pains have been spared as regards staging and costuming. As this drama is well known to the Bombay public, having been dramatised in almost all the principal vernacular languages, it ought to meet with a very hearty reception from audiences.

Another good weekly feature that has been added to the programme is "Gaumont's Graphic," containing all the latest news from Home in pictures.

"THE QUAKER GIRL."

We have been desired to state, in connection with the performance of "The Quaker Girl," that there are 200 seats at Rs. 3 each available, and good seats are still available for Saturday night, both in stalls and circle.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Salsette were :—Sir James Begbie and General Sir James Bell.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES BY THE SALSETTE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Salsette sails to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers :—

Atari, Mr N M
Banbury, Lt-Col W E
Beaton, Mr Stuart
Bee, Mr
Bell, Lt-Col H P and Mrs
Blockley, Capt H J
Brown, Mr
Buck, Mrs E J
Capel, Mr N
Choudhry, Mr K L
Cooke, Mr
Crullen, Mrs C D
Descas, Mr J R
Dinshaw, M V O, Mr Hormusjee Cowasjee
Down, Mr C B and Mrs
Doyle, Miss S
Dyke, Mrs O M and child
Esnfally, Mr A
Fennell, Mr C D
Fenning, Maj W M and Mrs
Galloway, Mr R L
George, Sir Ernest
Governlock, Mr A
Hallam-Murray, Mr A H
Hunter, Mr H H
Humphreys, Mr J and Mrs
Kee, Mr R.
Kamat, Mr S, Capt D D
Kamat, Mrs and two infants
Kelly, Mr P
Kennedy, Mr and Mrs
Lane, Mr T R
Liversidge, Mr E H
Longworth, Mrs
Loutet, Mr W
Manton, Rev W
MacLellan, Mr W T
MacLellan, Mrs and maid
Manville, Mr and Mrs
Mawhood, Mr W E
Morris, Lady
Moss, Miss J M
Masson, Dr G H
McGowan, Mr J
Minter, Mr J P
Moleswo th, Mrs, child, infant and nurse
Morris, K C V O, Sir Malcolm
Moss, Capt T
Moss, Mrs and infant
Nichols, Mr
Nichols, Mrs, three children and infant
Nisbet, Capt A C
Nathan, Hon'ble Mr R
Nolan, Mr L F
Norrie, Mr
Nugent, Maj C H H
Olsen, Mr J A
Passep, Mr Stephen
Penseler, Mr W
Revnell, Rev A J
Sargent, Capt N
Sargent, Mrs and infant
Smith, Major L A
Snaddin, Mr M
Stevenson, Capt F
Stewart, Mrs
Stones, Mr
Strickland, Mr and Mrs
Strickland, Miss E V
Swinton, I M S, Lt-Col F W
Sanders, Capt G P and Mrs
Thomas, Miss
Tuckman, Mr O
Tulloch, C B, Major-Genl J W G
Warren, Mrs W R
Watson, Mr E A
Watt, Mr H K and Mrs
Wand, Mrs and maid
Weisel, Capt E T
Wood, Mrs Vernon
Wooten, Mr R
Wormald, Mr J
Wright, Mrs T

OUTWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

We are informed by the Bombay Superintendent of the P. and O. Company that, during the outward passenger season next Autumn, the Directors have decided for two one-class intermediate steamers to call at Karachi en route to Bombay. It has therefore been arranged for the steamer India, leaving London on September 30 and Marseilles on October, 7, to arrive at Karachi on October 20, reaching Bombay on the 22nd idem. Similarly, the steamer Himalaya, leaving London on October 28, and Marseilles on November 4, will call at Karachi on November 17, arriving at Bombay on the 19th of the same month.

BATHING FATALITY.

The body of the Mahomedan boy, who was drowned on Wednesday while bathing in the sea near Chowpatty, was recovered on Thursday night after the tide had gone out.

A committee has been appointed by the Postmaster-General to inquire and report regarding systems of high-speed telegraphy.

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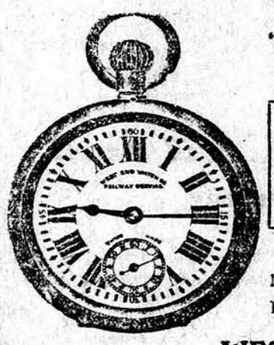
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SMART BUTTON BOOTS for Weddings, Garden Parties etc.	22	8	,,
"SPECIALITE" HIGHLAND BROGUE shoes in BLACK or BROWN leather	15	8	,,
OXFORD SHOES, LIGHT or MEDIUM weight, in FRENCH calf, Box calf, or BROWN willow leather.	13	8	,,
OXFORD SHOES, PATENT leather, plain front, for EVENING wear, very light weight	15	8	,,
PUMP Shoes, best patent leather	12	8	,,
TENNIS Shoes, best real buckskin	15	8	,,
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Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3	0
" White do. do. ...	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine. Red...	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Mores, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Mores, Vin de table, White...	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
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Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
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Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
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Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
" 1895 (two crown)...	4	8
" 1890 (rinces)	5	0
" 1887 (Royal)	6	0

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*** Letters relating to editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, and communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE

Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 14th Feb., 1914.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

THE rejection of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's amendment to the Address by 210 votes to 50 affords a fair indication of the attitude of public opinion at Home towards the deportations from South Africa. If the idea of interfering with the liberty of the subject without recourse to legal process is distasteful to British ideas, the doctrine that exceptional measures should not be taken to cope with revolutionary disturbances is equally repugnant to British common-sense. The real point at issue is whether the upheaval with which they were faced justified General Botha's Government in having resort to the extreme step of deporting the leaders of the agitation. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in moving his amendment declared that the conflict in South Africa was merely a Trade Union dispute. It is evident from Mr. Lewis Harcourt's remarks that Mr. MacDonald adopted a much more moderate tone in the House of Commons than he did at the public demonstration held by the Labour Party in Glasgow a fortnight ago. He then declared that conspiracies were being entered into by capital against labour, that the proceedings in South Africa were a disgrace to the British Empire, and that British workmen would not respect the South African Trade Unionists as they did to-day, if they had not resisted the operations of martial law. The Secretary of State for the Colonies very effectively disposed of the arguments that nothing more than a Trade Union controversy was involved in the proceedings which led to the deportations. General attempts to stir up the native population and the agitation among the Indians, he said, had been followed by a railway strike. All the industries and the public services of the country were threatened with stoppage, and the population were faced with the prospect of starvation. Within a period of three weeks, moreover, there had been no fewer than 24 dynamite outrages. The suggestion that the Labourites were all mere peaceful propagandists is, moreover, negatived by the extraordinary proceedings at the Trades Hall in Johannesburg. A number of armed men entrenched themselves within this building for the sole purpose of resisting process which had been issued by the Courts. Their avowed determination to die rather than to surrender failed them when they were faced with overwhelming force. But the incident, apart from anything else, shows very clearly that in a country where the white population are surrounded by overwhelming numbers of blacks, appeals to violence were being made in connection with what Mr MacDonald calls a Trade Union dispute. In considering any exceptional action that may be taken by the Government of South Africa, the special conditions which prevail in that country have to be considered. The white Colonists have again and again had to fight with warlike natives for their existence, and it is possible that if the situation had not been boldly faced by General Botha and his Ministers the direst consequences might have resulted. This is the justification for the proclamation of martial law, and there is no doubt that the course adopted by the Union Government had the support of the vast majority of the electorate, and Mr. Harcourt was justified in his protest against the attacks made upon the authorities. "We created these great Parliaments wide-flung throughout the world," he declared. "They are our constant pride and only our occasional embarrassment. Treat them with a broad mind and wide confidence," This is the attitude which should be adopted towards the component parts of the British Empire. We protested against the deplorable attacks which were made upon the Union Government in India and the expressions of sympathy with the lawlessness on the part of Indian Colonists. The injury inflicted by such tactics is incalculable. Equally deplorable are the onslaughts made by the Labour party upon the South African Government. The Botha Ministry, after all, represents the people of South Africa and violent abuse of the Executive on English platforms will not help the Labour cause, while it may tend to weaken the bonds which hold the Empire together. Every British Colony has its own difficulty and its own problems, and this elementary fact ought to be recognised in any controversy which may from time to time arise. Indiscriminate abuse and reckless assertions serve no useful purpose. A regrettable feature of the present incident is the onslaughts made upon Lord Gladstone who, as Mr. Harcourt showed, had followed a correct and constitutional course of conduct throughout. Mr. Keir Hardie, in the course of the debate, "insisted on the right to strike." It is not necessary at the present day to argue that men are justified, provided they violate no agreement, in withholding their labour should they consider it necessary so to do. But in the recent position in South Africa graver and more far-reaching issues were involved than the right to strike or the upholding of the legitimate traditions of Trade Unionism.

OPEN SPACES IN BOMBAY. CONSIDERABLE apprehension exists among residents of the Fort and parts of Colaba in consequence of the statement that it is proposed to erect a building for the purposes of the Government Central Press on the Kennedy Sea Face near the site of the old Bombay radio-office. In the absence of an official statement on the subject it is impossible to decide whether there is a case for this encroachment, and if there is, whether it is a reasonable or a tenable case. But it is obvious that such a statement should have been issued, and the public afforded the opportunity of expressing an opinion on the proposal. In view of the fact that, in the past three years, attempts made to encroach on public spaces have been vigorously resisted, it would be undesirable in the extreme for the impression to gain currency that the Government are anxious not to face a public discussion on such a subject. Such an impression might be incorrect, but failure of explanation invariably and not unreasonably begets suspicion which, once aroused, is seldom dissipated. It does not require to be pointed out that the conditions prevailing throughout the city of Bombay render the conservation of space highly desirable, and these conditions are as marked in the Fort as elsewhere. Very recently, public exigencies have led Government to build on two extensive plots which formerly were play-grounds, the Museum and the field which adjoined the Elphinstone College building close by. Little was said regarding these encroachments at the time, probably because it was realised that the sites were suitable for the purpose for which they were utilised; but in the case of the Kennedy Sea Face this argument will not serve.

THE PROGRESS OF MYSORE. THE report on the administration of Mysore for the year 1912-13 which has just been published is a record of prosperity, and the State is to be congratulated upon its industrial activities. Thanks to the rains being timely and copious, the area of land brought under cultivation showed a decided increase, and the out-turn of all crops was much better than in the previous year. Coffee-planters reaped a good harvest, and apparently the coffee industry continues to show signs of revival. There was no serious epidemic disease among cattle anywhere; while, but for cholera, which appeared in certain districts, public health was generally good throughout the State, there being a considerable decrease in the deaths from plague. The growth of the co-operative movement in India is highly satisfactory. At the beginning of the year the State had 208 societies, and by the end this number had been increased to 343. The establishment of a separate Department of Industries and Commerce, with a Director at its head, and the inauguration of the Mysore Bank will, it is hoped, give a great impetus to industrial activities. The part of the report dealing with the experimental industries carried on at the expense of Government makes interesting reading. Some of the experiments show signs of promise; others remain in the doubtful stage. It is a remarkable thing that the manufacture of matches is not undertaken to any great extent in India. Rs. 288 was spent by the Mysore Government in an experiment in this direction, and the results, as far as the present investigations go, "do not seem to be sufficiently encouraging," though the sum is so small that it is doubtful if the full value of the experiment has been attained. In the public works, railways, education, and other departments the year was notable for considerable progress having been made, and important developments were undertaken.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay has been free from storms for many months, and it is to be hoped that the warning hoisted at the Port yesterday in consequence of a report from the Meteorological head-quarters at Simla will not be followed by a serious weather disturbance, though something more of the nature of a breeze than is being vouchsafed to us just now would certainly be welcomed. Apparently, climatic conditions are unusual for this season, and it has been remarked that the usual South-Westers have been late in starting.

Bombay is not the only city in India which is suffering from the intolerable noise made by inconsiderate motorists. Bitter complaints appear in the *Statesman* from various correspondents respecting the nuisance created in this manner in the European residential parts of Calcuttta, and the police are vigorously criticised for their failure to suppress it. The fact, of course, is that in Calcutta as in Bombay the police are practically irresponsible. Government, it is true, has control over the Commissioner, but members of Government usually are unaware of the evils, because they do not suffer from them themselves, and in the absence of organised public opinion nuisances go on unchecked.

In a communication from the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, which is published this morning, it is stated that the observance of Sunday on board ship is unknown east of Suez. It is not clear whether this sweeping assertion is intended to apply to work connected with the ship alone, or with the handling of cargo, or both; but it ought to be pointed out, in justice to the official attitude in India, that vessels' cargo can only be worked on Sunday in Bombay and Calcutta with the special permission of the Collector of Customs and on payment of a considerable fee. It is also safe to say that on many vessels in Indian ports Sunday is observed as far as is compatible with the exigencies of an exacting service. The Merchant Service Guild is a useful body which has succeeded in securing many reforms for its members, and it would be a pity if its general usefulness were to be restricted through injudicious and exaggerated statements.

One of the results of the controversy aroused by the Kikuyu Conference, and the subsequent re-opening of the question of Christian reunion at Home, was a suggestion from the Dean of Norwich which would appear to be as valuable as any that have been contributed to a discussion which threatens almost to become threadbare. Dr. Beeching wrote to the *Times* :—"Would it, I wonder, be possible for that born mediator, Dr. Sanday, to arrange for a conference of historical and theological scholars, such as met at Oxford in 1900 under his auspices, in order to discuss and put into shape some propositions on this point? It is quite conceivable that if this were done Nonconformists would discover that the sacrifice required of them in accepting the 'historic episcopate' is much less than they had feared. For modern scholarship is inclined to take a less mechanical view of Apostolical succession than was usual a generation ago." The Dean recognizes some difficulties in the way, but, as he remarks, "if there were world enough and time, we might be content to go on ingeminating pious wishes for reunion once every 10 years."

Dr. J. C. Bose, who is about to embark for England on a mission of research, delivered in Calcutta recently another of his lectures on plant life, discussing in particular "The Death Spasm in Plants." In the course of his lecture, which appears to have been remarkably free from technical obscurity, Dr. Bose declared there was a common error in regarding ordinary plants as insensitive. Experiments were shown which demonstrated that each shock provoked in every plant a spasmodic movement. Under the torture of continuous electric shocks, he said, the writhings of the plant were terrible to witness; this only came to an end with death by electrocution. Such statements as these cannot fail in interest; they will also provide food for reflection for those whose love for flowers leads them to inflict as great torture as any that can be caused by electric shocks and, incidentally, for vegetarians who, if Dr. Bose's assertions may be accepted, are undoubtedly the cause of many tender plants being subjected to "writhings terrible to witness." Vegetarians, it would appear, will now have to choose between two evils, since virtue has been denied to them.

The report that Mr. J. M. Robertson, the member for the Tyneside Division of Northumberland, is among those named to succeed Mr. Masterman is as interesting as any that has been made in connection with the pending Ministerial changes. Mr. Robertson, who is 58, has made a mark in more than one field of activity. Since 1911 he has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Outside political circles, he was best known, perhaps, as a follower of the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh whom he joined in conducting the *National Review* in 1884, and edited it after his chief died, until it stopped publication in 1893. Later, he edited the *Free Review*. Mr Robertson has gained a reputation as a literary critic, and some of his books achieved more than passing success.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

MRS ASQUITH AND KIKUYU.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Mrs. Asquith has made a contribution to the Kikuyu controversy. In a letter to the *Times* of this morning she recommends to "the holy prelates and clergy" who have written on the subject Norman Maclean's "Africa in Transformation." In it she says they will find the original account of that simple service written by the minister who was present. She adds :—

"The Protestant Anglican clerics may be able to teach the Kikuyus some things, but it is obvious that the Kikuyus who attended that service can teach the spirit of Christ to some of the Protestant Anglican clerics." If Mrs. Asquith would follow this up by some equally frank comments on certain other burning topics, Naval expenditure, the Ulster problem and the South African deportations, for example, it would be decidedly interesting, though perhaps not a little embarrassing to the Prime Minister.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM QUESTION.

Those who are striving so enthusiastically to procure the establishment in the Metropolis of a special Indian Museum, worthy alike of India and of London, are hopeful that the stimulus undoubtedly given to the movement by Colonel Hendley's recent paper will have some practical results, but probably it will be considered undesirable to approach the authorities here again until it is known for certain whether and when the University is to give up its present occupation of the Imperial Institute. Colonel Hendley's paper and the official report of the discussion it evoked will appear in this week's number of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* together with an interesting communication from Mr. William Coldstream, who has had a great deal to do with museums and exhibitions both in India and, since his retirement, at home. Mr. Coldstream apparently thinks that to utilise the Imperial Institute would be the most satisfactory solution in the circumstances. At one time, he reminds us, it was hoped that the function of presenting and illustrating India, completely and adequately, would have been assumed and discharged by the Imperial Institute; but this hope "like others which centred round this Imperial pile, more than a quarter of the cost of which was contributed by the Indian Empire, has been doomed to disappointment." He continues: "Its exterior and spacious front courts should be decorated with statues of Indian and Colonial worthies, including, of course, natives of the country, and the wide entablatures which run along the face of the building from east to west should be filled with appropriate legends in all the languages of the Empire." "How interesting," he adds, "to our fellow citizens from the distant parts of the Empire—far dwellers, but not foreigners—to see the scripts of their mother-tongues inscribed on the forefront of one of the finest of our Metropolitan buildings! Surely, such a sight would be a real bond of Imperial citizenship." No doubt; but as I understand him the institution he dreams of would be a sort of permanent "Colinderies" and not the "great London Indian Museum desiderated.

DOES DRESS INFLUENCE MIND?

When we are forgetting to be surprised at the appearance of green curls, and the *Times* boldly states that developments of this kind, in man or woman, indicate abundant vitality, there is an appropriateness about Mr. William Archer's discussion in the *Daily News* of the dress of the Eastern and Western woman. His idea is that the Eastern dress is full of artistic beauty, while the western is extravagant and often ridiculous. The sari is "the most beautiful garment in the world," and it is a thousand years old, but he finds that clinging to one idea leads to stagnation. Even the extravagances of the West indicate vitality. This is a "mere man's" theory, and it would be interesting to know what the Suffragettes have to say about it. They stand out for their own idea in all phases of life, heedless of masculine comments. An uninterested observer, however, may be pardoned for thinking that if a woman's mind be relieved of the necessity of "thinking out" her clothes because she has a perfectly artistic garment, it would be more free to occupy itself with other matters

INDIAN SOCIAL CLUB.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, as President of the Indian Social Club, held a reception in the Connaught Rooms on Saturday afternoon, and among the large company present were Lord Reay, Lord Sydenham, looking none the worse for his arduous labours as Chairman of the important Royal Commission over which he is presiding, Lady Sydenham, Lord Lamington, Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, Sir Krisnna Gupta, Mr. and Mrs. Abbas Ali Baig. The affair was entirely social and this admirably conducted Club sets a good example to others by eschewing speeches on occasions unsuited for oratory, political or otherwise. The delightful programme arranged for the gathering included Indian songs from Pandit Shyan Shankar, an effective recitation by Mrs. Sircar, clever performances on the pianoforte by Madame Kinuk and Mrs Cursetjee and a much appreciated "song of world friendship," "La Vera Frataro," "The True Brotherhood," by the popular vocalist, Mr. Harrison Hill. The Indian Social Club was established about two years ago, and that it has justified its existence is shown by the fact that almost all the Indian ladies as well as gentlemen permanently residing here have been enrolled as members.

MR. H. M. HYNDMAN.

Everybody has heard of Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who some thirty years or more ago predicted the early bankruptcy of India and who still varies his devotion to the Socialist cause by occasional savage attacks on British rule in India. Mr. Hyndman, who nine years ago passed the grand climacteric, was left a widower last year. It is now announced in all the papers that he is about to marry again, the lady being Miss Rosalind Travers, who, according to the *Times*, is in her fortieth year. She is a daughter of Major Travers, of Tortington House, Arundel, and granddaughter of the late Bishop Ellicott who was the only prelate I have known or heard of who never wore the customary episcopal gaiters. Miss Travers is something of a poet and a great sympathiser with the Finlandrs, about whose country she has written a book. The organ of the Labour Party, the *Daily Citizen*, says of Mr. Hyndman's fiancee: "She is a strong Socialist although her family is a Conservative one, and (she) takes an active interest in work in the East End." I think the statement about her family is hardly accurate. At any rate Major Travers is and has been for nearly thirty years a member of a well-known Liberal Club in London. In another newspaper Miss Travers is described as the daughter of a sodier. I fancy Major Travers has never served in the regular army. If I am not mistaken, he is a retired City man and an ex-partner of a well-known Cannon-street firm engaged in the wholesale produce trade.

CONTRASTS.

It was in the midst of the luxury and art of Sunderland House that the Duchess of Marlborough told her audience at the annual meeting of the National Association for Women's Lodging Houses, this week, that she had just received her licence from the London County Council for the Mary Curzon Hostel and that she felt the responsibility of being a London landowner. A greater contrast could hardly be imagined than Sunderland House and a common lodging-house, but the Mary Curzon Hostel is in no sense a common lodging-house; it is admirably equipped for its purpose, and is meeting the ever-growing demand for clean, healthy accommodation for the large numbers of women who are at work and whose self-respect has found impossible a common lodging house. Hostels are increasing; many more are wanted, and the Duchess of Marlborough said that one of the greatest problems to be met to-day was to provide for women earning from £80 to £100 a year. She wants to build a block of self-contained flats for them at a rent of not more than 8s. a week with the use of a restaurant.

LORD STRATHCONA.

In referring last week to the patriarchal Empire-builder, whose simple burial in Highgate Cemetery on Monday was preceded by a most impressive service in Westminster Abbey, I forgot to mention that there was a chance when he was young of his having an Indian instead of a Colonial career. I myself heard him say this only a few years ago in the reception room of a well-known Society on one of the occasions when he was presiding as a Colonial meeting. His father, he told us, wished him to join the Indian Civil Service, but he did not say why the wish was not realised; and to tell the truth he did not speak as if he regretted that fate took him to the West and not to the East.

SIR HENRY LUCY AND SPURGEON.

HIS BLACK STOCK AND BLUE HANDKERCHIEF.

Sir Henry Lucy, relating in the *Cornhill* the story of his "Sixty Years in the Wilderness," tells how he met Mr. Spurgeon therein.

"It is eighteen years since I made Spurgeon's personal acquaintance. He was at the propitious moment sitting on a fence by the roadside, some miles out of London, overlooking the dropping of coppers, shillings, and stray half-sovereigns into a stout box. The collection was made on behalf of the expense of building a new chapel, to which end Spurgeon contributed a stirring sermon, delivered under an historic oak-tree.

"I saw a good deal of him about that time. He was celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his beginning work in London, and talked a great deal of his early experience. He vividly remembered the day of his arrival in London. He told me he never noticed how people were dressed. But he remembered very well how he himself was arrayed when he set out from his quiet home in Waterbeach in reply to an invitation to preach a sermon at New Park Street Chapel, Southwark. Anxious to make a good appearance calculated to militate against the exceeding juvenility of his aspect, he selected a huge black-satin stock, which he wound round his neck with the happy assurance that it gave him almost a venerable air. Not to overdo it in that direction, he possessed himself of a blue handkerchief with white spots. These, of course, in addition to his ordinary Sunday clothes.

"When he first came under the lights of London, a country bumpkin in his nineteenth year, he made his way to a boarding-house in Queen Square, Bloomsbury. I gathered from his conversation it was a place somewhat resembling Mrs. Todgers', where Mr. Pecksniff and his blooming daughters used to put up on their visits to London. It was full of boarders on the night of his arrival, and they were all anxious to know what had brought this country lad to London. He felt no hesitation in telling them he was going to preach at the New Park Street Chapel, a prospect which, instead of impressing them, as he hoped it would do, rather amused them. It seemed greatly to tickle them that this country lad with his black-satin stock, and his blue handkerchief with white spots, should, in the course of a few hours, appear in a London pulpit and address grown-up men and women, heads of families. Spurgeon went to bed in a cupboard over the front door, and what with the excitement of the journey and apprehension of what might befall him when he came to face a London congregation, he slept scarcely a wink.

"Years after he wrote some lines about that memorable night, which animate the scene with the touch of a great master.

"Pitiless was the grind of the tramp in the street; pitiless the recollections of the young city clerks, whose grim propriety had gazed upon our rusticity with such amusement; pitiless the spare room which scarce afforded space to kneel; pitiless even the gas lamps which seemed to wink at us as they flickered in the December darkness. We had no friend in all that city full of human beings; we felt among strangers and foreigners, hoped to be helped through the scrape into which we had been brought, and to escape safely to the serene abodes of Cambridge and Waterbeach.

"Spurgeon, as it turned out, had come to stay, and rapidly made for himself a name and fame that will endure as long as those of Whitefield or Wesley," adds Sir Henry. "That he was a great preacher all the world knows. Less widely spread is acquaintance with his genius for organisation. If he had not been a preacher he might have been a general in command of an army, or a great railway director."

THE COMMONS AND THE DEPORTEES.

REJECTION OF THE AMENDMENT.

A "FEATURELESS" DEBATE.

VIGOROUS DEFENCE OF MR. SMUTS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald moved an amendment to the Address to instruct Lord Gladstone to reserve the Indemnity Bill until a judicial enquiry had been instituted concerning martial law in South Africa and the scope of the Indemnity Bill, particularly with regard to the deportations. He claimed that the amendment in no way encroached on the rights of self-government. No one could accuse him of limiting those rights. There were sufficient facts at their disposal to justify him in raising the matter.

After paying a tribute to the ability of Mr. Smuts, who, Mr. MacDonald said, was best able to make out the Government case, he quoted Mr Merriman to the effect that there was remarkably slender evidence of conspiracy. Mr. MacDonald thereupon remarked with emphasis: "That is enough. Allegations were made against the strikers, but they must be proved. It was said that the strikers were in possession of dynamite. If it were true it would be serious; but only four strikers were arrested for that and all have been released."

He declared with emphasis that it was a mere Trade Union dispute. Nothing had happened to justify martial law and the deportations.

Mr. Pointer formally seconded the amendment.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary for the Colonies, followed and praised Mr. MacDonald's eloquence and moderation.

He then dwelt on the disturbances on the Rand. He said that general unrest, attempts to stir up the native, and the Indian agitation had been followed by the railway strike. All industries and the public services were threatened with stoppage, and the population were faced with starvation. He laid stress on the statement that there had been twenty-four dynamite outrages between January 7 and January 30.

The Union Government, knowing all the facts as they could not be known in Great Britain, regarded the condition of the country as one of anarchy and revolution, which, with the danger of a native conflagration, necessitated the proclamation of martial law. They accordingly informed Lord Gladstone of this, who properly consented to sign the Proclamation on the assurance that its ratification and an Indemnity Act would be obtained from the Union Parliament.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

Turning to the deportations, Mr. Harcourt pointed out that Lord Gladstone was in no way responsible. His assent was neither sought nor obtained. It was purely an act of the executive and military authorities. It was admittedly within the competence of the Union Government to legislate as to the class of immigrants to be admitted. Such powers had long been operative in the other Dominions.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POSITION.

The position of the Governor-General in South Africa was largely analogous to the position of the Sovereign in Britain. If Lord Gladstone had refused to follow the advice of his Ministers his action must inevitably have resulted in the resignation of General Botha's Government, which would have left Lord Gladstone a powerless figure to face the tumult.

Mr. Harcourt desired to say, on behalf of the Government, that Lord Gladstone's action was entirely correct. He possessed the Imperial Government's full confidence throughout.

Mr. Harcourt, in an eloquent peroration, said: "We created these great free Parliaments, wide-flung throughout the world. They are our constant pride and only our occasional embarrassment. Treat them with a broad mind and wide confidence!"

FEATURES OF THE DEBATE.

Mr. Harcourt's speech made a deep impression. The debate which followed was almost featureless in a thinned House.

The amendment was rejected by 210 votes to 50.

The speeches were mostly very moderate. Mr Keir Hardie, however, vigorously denounced martial law and the deportations. He asserted that the British Constitution had been "smashed to smithereens", and insisted on the right to strike. He emphatically protested against the theory that the House of Commons had no responsibility.

Lord Robert Cecil expressed profound misgiving at the deportations which, he said, were repugnant to British ideas of liberty.

Mr. Wedgwood said the Union Government had acted contrary to the spirit of justice of every Englishman.

Mr. Robert Outhwaite supported the amendment.

Sir John Rees denied that the Union Government had gone beyond the requirements of the occasion and deprecated discussion.

Mr. McCallum Scott urged that there should be no interference, considering that Colonial self government included the right to do wrong.

Mr. Barnes dwelt on the indignation of Labourites in Britain which, he said, would grow in intensity in the coming weeks.

[A report of the proceedings in the Union House of Assembly on January 30, appears on page 9.]

INDEMNITY BILL.

SUPPORTED BY HERTZOG AND MERRIMAN.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 13.

On the conclusion of his speech attacking the Government, Mr. Merriman gave a promise to vote for the second reading of the Indemnity Bill, though he expressed the opinion that they could not condemn people unheard to punishment new to South Africa.

General Hertzog also made a speech attacking the Government but promised with Mr. Merriman to support the second reading of the Indemnity Bill. He, however, added the hope that the Government would meet them in the Committee stage regarding the perpetual banishment of the deportees.—Reuter.

ARMY OFFICERS IN INDIA.

QUESTIONS OF COMMAND AND LEAVE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Colonel Yate asked whether there was any reason why the right to combine privilege leave with general leave by officers of the Indian Army and certain officers of the British Service, holding staff appointments, should not be extended to all officers of the British Service in India.

Mr. Montagu replied that the question was now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Col. Yate also referred to the new rule in India debarring officers of the age of 48 in Cavalry and 50 in Infantry from promotion to the command of their regiments. He pointed out that there was financial loss to these officers, and asked that compensation should be given.

Mr. Montagu replied that the rule might in certain cases inflict hardship, but they were threatened with a serious block in promotion in Indian regiments which was detrimental both to personal efficiency and to the interests of all regimental British officers, and necessitated some drastic change of the old rules. A commanding officer vacating his appointment under the new rule was entitled to serve on for full pension under the old terms.

BRITISH SERVICE PAY.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Colonel Yate in the House of Commons, said that Lord Crewe had requested the Government of India to consider the desirability of revising the rates of pay of British Service officers in India.—Reuter.

[An article dealing with Promotion in the Army appears on page 10.]

THE JAPANESE CRISIS.

GREAT AGITATION AGAINST NEW TAXATION.

TOKIO, Feb. 13.

The Lower House, to-day, passed the Budget with reductions regarding the Navy.

Some thousands of people started a street demonstration at midnight, but 300 police quickly turned out and dispersed the demonstrators. Two hundred were arrested.

A number of editions of the Opposition journals have been prohibited, and the editors arrested.

The agitation against the tax, however, continues, and more mass meetings are being organised. There is a demand for the resignation of the Cabinet.

The Budget does not provide for any relief of taxation.—Reuter.

WONDERFUL RAYS.

IMPORTANT INVENTION BOUGHT BY ITALY.

FLORENCE, Feb. 13.

At a secret official trial, made at the invitation of signor Olivi, the discoverer of the rays which explode gunpowder at a distance, Admiral Fornari submerged in the river four torpedoes.

Signor Olivi, who was stationed in a tower, on receiving a signal, started the apparatus and all the torpedoes exploded.

The Italian Government has secured the invention.—Reuter.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

SUGGESTED MEDAL.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill informed Lord Charles Beresford that the question of medals for the naval operations in the Persian Gulf from 1909 to 1912 was not yet decided. He did not think that the Indian Service medal was appropriate for it. It would be necessary to consider whether some other medal could be recognised.—Reuter.

THE COMMONWEALTH ARMY.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 12.

Brigadier-General William Bridges has been appointed Inspector-General of the Forces of the Commonwealth.—Reuter.

[Brigadier-General William Throsby Bridges, C.M.G., has been Commandant of the Royal Military College of Australia since 1910. He has been attached to the Commonwealth Military Forces in various capacities since 1902.]

CHINESE LOAN CHARGES.

PEKING, Feb. 13.

The Five-Power group already holds sufficient funds from the salt gabelle to cover the loan charges for 1914.—Reuter.

THE NATAL INDIANS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harcourt explained to Mr. Wedgwood the circumstances necessitating the sending back of a number of Natal Indians to the mines to work, instead of to prison. He said that the procedure appeared to be legal but, fortunately, it was not the normal state of affairs.—Reuter.

SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Suffragettes have burned the Carnegie Library in Birmingham and attempted to blow up the mansion of the late Mr. Arthur Chamberlain.—Reuter.

HOME RULE.

LORDS' DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LORD ROBERTS TAKES PART.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The debate on Lord Midleton's amendment to the Address was resumed.

Lord Crewe said the Government did not believe that the fears of Ulster were justified; but he was prepared to try to meet them. He would not remain in office a day if he believed that the interests of anybody in Ulster would be imperilled.

A striking feature of the debate was a brief statement by Lord Roberts who declared that it was unthinkable that the Army should be called on to fight against Ulsterites. Such action, he said, would mean the ruin of the Army.

The amendment was adopted by 243 votes to 55.—Reuter.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

It is rumoured that Mr. Montagu will succeed Mr. Masterman as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. Robertson is also mentioned as a possible successor.—Reuter.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Energetic campaigns are being carried on in connection with the by-elections in Poplar and Bethnal Green, where polling takes place next week. Mr. Clark is the Unionist candidate in Poplar and the Labour candidate is Mr. Jones, a gas-worker.

It is expected that the Insurance Act will form a strong feature of each election, as casual labourers, who are supposed to have grievances against the Act, are numerous in both constituencies.—Reuter.

FRENCH DEFENCES.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ARMY PROBLEM.

PARIS, Feb. 13.

During the debate on the Naval Estimates in the Chamber, the Minister of Marine expressed the opinion that the defence of the Atlantic Coast should be undertaken by submarines and aircraft, as the concentration of force in the Mediterranean was a strategical necessity.

The overcrowding of recruits, as a result of the Three Years' Service law, and delay in the construction of barracks, has caused serious epidemics of scarlet fever, pneumonia and cerebro-spinal meningitis. Eight hundred men are in hospital and forty have already died at Toul alone since January 1, and many other garrisons are affected.—Reuter.

CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT.

ECONOMIC DEMANDS TO PRECEDE THE NAVY.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Reuter learns that China has decided that her economic commercial development demands earlier attention than the expansion of her Navy. Therefore, she will not proceed with the establishment of a naval college and naval base. Consequently, negotiations with the Admiralty for the loan of officers and the despatch of a Naval Mission remain in abeyance.—Reuter.

ARREST OF FENNER.

MARCONI INQUIRY RECALLED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The missing stockbroker, Charles Edward Fenner, whose name was frequently mentioned during the Marconi Inquiry in connection with the investment of Liberal Party funds, has been arrested in Paris on an extradition warrant.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Reuter is authorised to deny the report that the Colonial Office had been requested to draw up plans for a colonial tour of the Prince of Wales. No such step has been taken or is contemplated.—Reuter.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.

The Royal Commission investigating the construction of the trans-continental railway from Moncton, New Brunswick to Winnipeg, has reported that economy was neither practised nor encouraged. Forty million dollars, at least, were needlessly spent upon the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, beside other superfluous outlays.

KILL THAT MOSQUITO.

KARACHI'S ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 13.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Karachi Municipality, the report of the sub-committee appointed to enquire as to what measures should be taken for the destruction of mosquitoes, and generally for the prevention of malaria, was submitted, and the committee resolved that a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be provided in the budget for 1914-15 for mosquito brigades, including the printing of leaflets, and also a further sum of Rs. 1,500 for providing quinine which would be sold at a quarter of the cost price. This was a temporary measure, and the Health Officer was to submit a special report on the results obtained before the next budget is prepared.

TRAIN DYNAMITED.

PASSENGERS AND ESCORT KILLED.

REMARKABLE SITUATION IN MEXICO CITY.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Mexican rebels, to-day, dynamited a train near Cardenas, killing a Federal escort of fifty men and a number of passengers.

Trouble is feared in Mexico City, where rifles and machine-guns have been conveyed into the British Legation.

It is stated that a request has been made for British blue-jackets to handle the guns.—Reuter.

DRINK EVIL IN RUSSIA.

TSAR'S REMARKABLE RESCRIPT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In a Rescript to M. Bark, the new Minister of Finance, the Tsar emphasises that during his recent tour he remarked, with deep grief, among the people the sad facts of weakness, poverty and economic desolation as the inevitable results of drunkenness. The Rescript adds that it is inadmissible to permit the favourable financial position of the State to depend upon the destruction of the moral and economic strength of the great multitude of Russian citizens. The Tsar says that recent debates in the Duma and the Council of State, in which protests have been raised against the immense increase of revenue from the alcohol monopoly, have found a strong echo in his mind, and he charges the new Minister to elevate the conditions of the masses.—Reuter.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.

It is stated that M. Sazonoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is resigning, and that he will probably be succeeded by M. Shebeko, Russian Ambassador in Vienna.

The Tsar has created M. Kokovtseff, the Premier, a count on his retirement.—Reuter.

LATER.

M. Goremkin, the new Premier, who was Premier at the opening of the first Duma, belongs to the right wing of the Council of Empire. He is reputed to be an opponent of legislative institutions and his appointment is regarded as a reactionary triumph, but in view of the fact that he is 75 it is unlikely that his appointment implies any drastic changes in policy.

It is reported that M. Sazanoff, the Foreign Minister, is also resigning and will be replaced by M. Shebeko, the Ambassador in Vienna.—Reuter.

THE CANTEEN SCANDALS.

WARRANTS FOR MISSING LIPTON OFFICIALS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

At the resumption of the canteen scandals case at Bow Street to-day, warrants were issued against the defendants, Ness and Minto, formerly leading officials in Lipton's military department, who are alleged to have gone abroad.

Lieutenants Burns and Johnson, from India, were present in court for the first time.

[A lengthy report of the proceedings at Bow Street, on Jan. 30, is printed on page 9].

NEW ERA FOR ALBANIA.

ESSAD PASHA ON THE PRINCE OF WIED.

DURAZZO, Feb. 13.

The departure of Essad Pasha and fourteen Albanian delegates for Neu Wied, formally to offer the Throne of Albania to the Prince of Wied, was the occasion of a popular demonstration.

In the course of a speech Essad Pasha said that the arrival of the Prince would mark a new era of freedom and progress. He emphasised the necessity of Christians and Moslems fraternising together.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

A British officer, Captain William Heaton Armstrong has been appointed private secretary to the Prince of Wied.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.

The incident arising out of the expulsion of Herr Klenast, the Austro-Hungarian journalist, is regarded as settled by the action of the Porte in punishing the guilty officials.

The Porte is taking steps to secure the services of two Inspectors-General from neutral states for the purpose of supervising the administrative and judicial gendarmerie services in eastern Asia Minor.—Reuter.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

Mr. Simpson, Senior Inspector of Mines, will act as Chief Inspector when Mr. Adams takes leave in spring.

When Mr. Cogswell proceeds on long furlough next month, his deputy, Mr. Daltry, will act as Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

DELHI, Feb. 13.

Major St. John officiates temporarily as Deputy Secretary, vice Mr. Reynolds on one year's leave.

Lieut.-Col. Grey becomes Political Agent, Koweit.

Captain R. L. Birdwood officiates temporarily as Political Resident, Persian Gulf. Captain Shakespeare has 20 months' leave.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

DEATH SENTENCES.

NEW REGULATIONS SANCTIONED.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND APPEALS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned changes in the regulations concerning petitions for mercy to the Viceroy in regard to capital sentences.

The new rules provide that where capital sentence has been passed on a local Government's appeal after acquittal by a sessions court, or after an appeal for enhancement of sentence, the petition must in all cases be submitted to the Viceroy, and execution of the sentence of death suspended until the Governor-General's order is received.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL DISPUTE.

JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 13.

While the Government are understood to be considering what action to take in regard to the resolution of the Hyderabad Municipality, asking for the removal of the two councillors, Mr. Mathradas and Dr. Pritamdas, on the alleged grounds of disorderly conduct in the council chamber, the Judicial authorities, a Hyderabad correspondent states, have called upon one of the two councillors, Mr. Mathradas, who is member of the legal profession, to show cause why he should not be proceeded against under the Legal Practitioners' Act for the same alleged misconduct. The consideration by the learned Judges of the important question of the professional responsibility of al pleader for impropriety of conduct, even when the impropriety occurs wholly outside the domain of legal duty and practice, will be followed by the entire profession in Sind with the deepest interest.

REQUEST FOR MEN AND GUNS.

AN INCIDENT IN EASTERN BENGAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Holmwood and Sharfuddin disposed of a rule issued on benalf of Priya Nath Dutt against an order of the District Magistrate of Dacca binding him down for one year for failing to give a satisfactory account of himself.

Priya Nath Dutt, who is described as a political suspect, on July 30 last, saw one Ananda Dutt of Adabari village with two letters addressed to Ananda's brother. Ananda opened the letters and found that the writer asked for men, guns and ammunition for the purpose of committing dacoity. Priya Nath was then made over to the police before whom he gave a false name and address. Their Lordships held that the conviction was rigut and discharged the rule.

ARMY RELIEFS.

SHERWOODS TO LEAVE BOMBAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 13.

The following further information is published in connection with the recently sanctioned programme of reliefs for 1914-15:—

The 18th, 62nd and 75th Batteries, R. F. A., now at Jullundur, Multan and Peshawar, respectively, will proceed to Woolwich.

The 107th, 108th and 109th Batteries will, on arrival from England, be located at Bangalore and Bellary.

1st Bat., Suffolk Regiment, from Egypt to Ranikot.

2nd Bat., West Yorkshire Regiment, from Malta to Dagshai.

1st Bat., Royal Sussex Regiment, from Peshawar to South Africa.

1st Bat., Yorkshire Light Infantry, from Singapore to Maymyo.

1st Bat., Seaforth Highlanders, from Agra to Glasgow.

1st Bat., Rifle Brigade, from Rawalpindi to Colchester.

1st Bat., Notts and Derby Regiment, from Bombay to Aden.

1st Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, from Aden to Tidworth.

Majors Major, 95th Russell's Infantry and Kantze, 79th Carnatic Infantry have been promoted Lieut.-Colonels.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT IN MYSORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Feb. 13.

Proceedings of the Mysore Government issued to-day lay down the outlines of an important village improvement scheme, and prescribe a form of village statistics to be submitted annually to the Government.

It is intended to record progress from year to year, and the Government say that it is essential that there should be in each village or group of villages an agency to prefer a programme of special measures of improvement, and hold themselves responsible for giving effect to that programme.

As regards improvement which would involve the employment of an outside agency, the Government will be prepared to sanction one-half of the amounts locally raised towards the approved object. A sum of two lakhs will be provided annually in the Budget for such grants-in-aid, chiefly to villages which are not unions.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The Bank of Bengal meeting left the rate yesterday unchanged at 7 per cent.

The share market stands as follows:—

Calcutta Coal 790; Equitable Coal 19.8; Gopalichuck 7.12; Kosoonda 21; Raneegunge 19.8.

Jute:— Allia ce Jute (ord.) 126; Kamarhatty (ord.) 115.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS.

THE QUESTION OF LEGISLATION.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS A CONFERENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 13.

The following Press Communique has been issued in the Home Department:—The Government of India have recently had occasion to reconsider the policy underlying the Religious Endowments Act of 1863 (Act 20 of 1863) which, broadly speaking, was one of non-intervention on the part of the officers of Government with the management of religious trusts. This attitude has not escaped challenge in subsequent years on the ground generally that the control exercised over the proper administration of these funds was inadequate, but proposals for the amendment of the law have not hitherto met with a favourable reception.

Mr. Ananda Charlu in 1897, Mr. Srinivasa Rao in 1903 and Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose in 1908, to cite merely the proposals of non-official gentlemen, have at different times promoted Bills designed to enforce a stricter degree of supervision, but none of these measures have so far passed into law. More recently the Hon'ble Messrs. Seshagiri Iyer and Govindaraghava Iyer, in Madras, and the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, in Bombay, have proposed private measures towards the same end, though differing in form, particularly as regards their applicability to religious trusts, which the Bombay Bill purports to exclude from its provisions.

However, the outstanding feature of the Bills is the insistence upon the regular publication of audited accounts of the trusts which come within their scope to a greater or less degree. Both Bills raise the issue whether the hitherto accepted policy of non-intervention should be reconsidered, and in order to assist them in the examination of the subject, the Government of India have decided to invite a small conference of representatives, gentlemen from the different major provinces, which it is proposed will meet at Delhi towards the end of the current month. Steps are now being taken in consultation with local Governments to select the members qualified to speak on the different aspects of the problems.

THE AGA KHAN IN BURMA.

ADDRESS PRESENTED IN RANGOON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 13.

A meeting was held this evening at the Jubilee Hall under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. U. Pe for the purpose of presenting an address to H. Highness the Aga Khan from the Indian and allied communities of Burma. The hall was filled to its utmost with an assembly of the Asiatic communities in the province.

May Oung, barrister-at-law read an address which eulogised the Aga Khan's services in endeavouring to weld the different communities of the Indian Empire into a united whole.

The Aga Khan, in his reply laying stress on the unity of the Indian and allied communities, suggested that this unity should not be confined to the various communities in India but should include all Asiatic races enjoying the privilege of being subjects of the Indian Empire. He gave practical suggestions for the realisation of that object, suggesting not only the formation of clubs, societies and associations, but also the starting of lectures and the inviting of eminent speakers to advise and guide public opinion. The latest news from South Africa, though not of a most cheerful nature, was certainly more encouraging than what they recently had had. In that respect, as in every other in life, the key to success lay in patience, perseverance and the devoting of one's efforts, not to personal gain, but to the common weal.

A MOSLEM SCHISM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

An interesting suit between two sections of Mahomedans is being heard by the Subordinate Judge of Monghyr. The plaintiffs, who call themselves Ahmedis, pray for a declaration by the Court that they are entitled to offer prayers in the same mosque as the defendants do. The defendants oppose the prayer on the ground that the plaintiffs are Kaffirs, inasmuch as they believe that their spiritual guide was Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Khan of Quadim, who claimed to be a Prophet. The evidence for the plaintiffs has been closed, and witnesses are being examined on behalf of the defendants.

STUDENTS' STRIKE.

PROTEST AGAINST A LONDON ACTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

Students of the Assistant Surgeon's class in Lahore Medical College are on strike as a protest against the resolution passed by the students of London Hospital asking the Dean to refuse admission to Indian students on equal terms. Before going on strike the Lahore students requested their principal to allow them to represent their views on the subject to the authorities in England, but the principal, it is stated, did not favour the idea, and they left the college in a body.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff, who is to succeed His Excellency Sir O'Moore Creagh as Commander-in-Chief in India, will arrive in Bombay by the P. and O. mail steamer on March 6th.

It is understood that Sir Beauchamp Duff will stay overnight as the guest of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENCROACHMENTS ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall not be guilty of exaggeration when I say that the announcement that the Government proposes to erect a large building, for the purposes of the Central Press, on the Kennedy Sea Face, has caused much feeling among the public. The long clear space between the railway line and the sea is a most popular place of public resort, as the official responsible for the selection of the site could discover any morning. People take their morning and evening rides and walks there, and in the evening the children play, and to deprive the public of this pleasure is as senseless as it is unnecessary. There are other considerations.

In the Press several hundreds of men and boys are employed and this will create a sanitation problem. The Press, so I understand, in times of stress makes a good deal of overtime which would mean that the whole of the Sea Front, morning and evening, would be invaded by an army of workmen, a considerable disadvantage to those who walk or drive on the site. The Press would be a source of serious annoyance to the members of the Clubs and Gymkhanas in the locality, which is another reason why the site should not be chosen. Then there is the wholesome doctrine of open spaces for the people.

Sir, some years ago in Calcutta, Lord Curzon decided to build the Victoria Memorial on the Maidan. There was a great public protest and the most autocratic Viceroy of modern times gave way. We have also had cases in point in Bombay. Some genius suggested the building of a University Hall in the gardens at the Esplanade. Another, that a Small Causes Court should be erected on the Maidan. Both proposals had to be abandoned in deference to public opinion. Will nobody say a word against this latest design on our open spaces?

The Fort is notoriously beset by congested conditions. We want preserved for our use every available inch of space, and I think the public should make its voice heard. Such argument as these, that the Press building will be a temporary one, that it will be of one storey only, that it will not be in the way, are flimsy and valueless. This proposal is unworthy of the city, and I am sure His Excellency the Governor would agree with this view if public opinion will only express itself definitely and emphatically on the subject.

FRESH AIR.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

NOISES AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Residents of Bombay, and on the Apollo Bunder in particular, must thank you for services rendered in bringing to official notice the intolerable conditions that prevail in that important residential quarter. We are much harassed by the noise caused, principally, by thoughtless taxi-cab drivers or unemployed servants; and there is another nuisance that afflicts us on Friday mornings, namely, the noisy assembling of many bullock carts which come for the mail bags from the P. and O. steamer. Surely, it ought to have struck somebody in authority that this is unnecessary. The mail could easily be landed at Ballard Pier; but if it be argued that that quarter, is already crowded by passengers and passengers' luggage, then there is the Dockhead. Neither of these are residential quarters, and the Post Office bullock-drivers could make as much noise as they think the importance of their work demands, and none would be the worse. Both places are nearer the Post Office than the Apollo Bunder, and it should be put to the authorities very strongly that reform is not only possible but desirable in the interest of decent amenities.

BAD SLEEPER.

Apollo Bunder, Feb. 13.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Lover of Animals" has only to take the number of the cart in which he sees an animal that is unfit for work and to forward the number to the S. P. C. A., Apollo Street, giving a description of the animal and the nature of the complaint. The Secretary will do all that is further necessary, but "Lover of Animals" will probably have to appear in Court to give evidence.

Bombay, Feb. 13. W. L.

SHOOTING FATALITY.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY GENTLEMAN.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. Donald Fraser, J.P., senior partner of Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co., of Bombay, which took place at Harda, Central Provinces, yesterday. The late Mr. Fraser was out shooting a few days ago when his gun exploded, seriously injuring him, and he succumbed to his injuries yesterday.

Mr. Fraser was a well-known figure in the public life of Bombay, and last year was Master of the Trades Association. He was a member of the Bombay Municipality, took a deep interest in the work of the Bombay Scottish Education Society, and was ordained an Elder of the United Free Church of Scotland three weeks ago. He only returned from a holiday at Home two or three months ago.

The funeral will take place this evening, leaving the Orient Club Buildings at 5 p.m.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK RECORDED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 13.

A shock of slight intensity at its origin, about four hundred and fifty miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 15 hours 42 minutes yesterday.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

HASSAN BROTHERS IN THE WITNESS BOX.

STORY OF TWO CHEQUES.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Jaffer Joosub and N. R. Mistri were charged with abetment of criminal breach of trust and issuing a false balance-sheet. They were arrested in execution of warrants issued against them based on two complaints filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Framroze Mehta, solicitor, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the first accused; the second accused was represented by Mr. Kenneth Kemp, who was instructed by Mr. Dinshah Jijibhoy, solicitor and Mr. V. F. Vicaji, pleader.

Hassanali Mahomedbhoy was further examined by the Public Prosecutor as to the cheques drawn by the Hassan Brothers and the loans advanced to them by the Bank, which were really, the witness said, Jaffer's account and Jaffer's loan.

About seven or eight hundred shares were sold by the witness, but he did not know if any commission was allowed him on account of the sale of any shares. The amount which witness was liable to pay to the Credit Bank on account of the Bank's shares was more than a lakh of rupees. He could not and did not pay the money, but passed a promissory note on November 7, 1910. Witness' father had endorsed that note which was for Rs. 1,50,000. Although the shares stood in the name of the witness, several blank transfers were signed by his father. The first note was for the money witness had to pay on account of the allotment, and the second note was for the money on account of the first call.

These shares remained with the bank as security. Witness' father held a power of attorney for Hassan Brothers and a cheque was drawn and written by his father on January 4, 1911 for Rs. 75,020. It was credited to Hassan Brothers' loan account to wipe off a debt of Rs. 75,000, the amount lent to Hassan Brothers in December 1910. No money actually passed in these transactions. Witness' father signed promissory notes in his own name. Witness took two notes thus signed for Rs. 25 000 and Rs. 50,000 were handed over to Jaffer by the witness. To wipe off the debt on account of these notes witness was asked to draw cheques. He did so and gave the cheques to Jaffer. The cheque for Rs. 25,000 was signed by his father on January 5 and the cheque for Rs 50,000 was signed by his father, but it was dated January 4.

HIS FATHER'S POSITION.

Witness knew that at that time his father was not in a good financial position. There were several decrees passed against him, and on one occasion, when an execution for Rs. 800 was being enforced, Jaffer paid Rs. 400 on the spot and arranged to pay the balance by instalments. It was about October or November. There was an agreement between witness' father and Jaffer, and a cheque for Rs. 4,931-8-6 drawn by his father was given to Jaffer. This cheque was cashed by discounting certain hundies drawn by Hassan Brothers and endorsed by their father. The amount of the hundi was deposited in Hassan Brothers' current account.

Witness held a number of shares and he remembered having been given a dividend warrant for Rs. 1,745. He took the money and paid it to the bank against interest on the loan from the amount of which the shares were purchased. Jaffer had given the extra money to add to Rs. 1,745 to make up the amount of interest to be paid against the interest of the loan.

Bapu Vinayek, clerk in the Chartered Bank, was called to produce Hassan Brothers' account in that bank.

OTHER BROTHER'S EVIDENCE.

Ahmad Mahomedbhoy, the younger of the Hassan Brothers, was next called and examined. In November and December 1910 he said he was employed in the Mandvi Branch of the Credit Bank. He joined the Bank's service in June 1910, Jaffer having employed him. For the first month his salary was Rs. 110; subsequently it was raised to Rs. 160. He took charge of the Mandvi Branch on the eighth day after it was opened. Being the manager he knew how the accounts of the constituents in that branch stood. The account of Makundram Heralal was opened on November 19, 1910. On January 7, 1911 two items respectively of Rs 10,000 and Rs 1,000 were debited against two cheques in his account. When these cheques were drawn the account had been already overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 7,691-6-1. On that day witness had received instructions from the head office by telephone to allow the overdraft. The standing order restricted the amount to five thousand rupees only. Witness had therefore to take special instructions for the overdraft thus allowed to Makundram. Witness had often talked with Jaffer on the telephone and could recognize his voice. The instructions that day were to pass Makundram's cheque for Rs. 11,660. The cheque was brought to him by his father that same day. The account, after the cheque was cashed showed an overdraft of Rs. 18,000 and odd. The money for the cheque was taken away by his father. The cheque on the Chartered Bank was signed by him. He did not know what it was for. He had often signed blank cheques. He could not speak to the handwriting of the cheque The account in the Chartered Bank was Hassan Brothers' private account. The account in the Credit Bank was operated on by Jaffer and his brother Noormahomed. Witness and his brother had often drawn cheques on receiving Jaffer's order. For about five months, the witness was in the head office. He knew the second accused, Mistry, whom he often saw at the Bank. Sometimes Mistry used to go where the clerks were sitting and sometimes he used to go into Jaffer's room.

The witness was not cross-examined.

RECKONED UP THE DIVIDEND.

Framji Baoji Dadyburjee, a clerk in the office of the liquidator of the Credit Bank said he was a clerk in the Credit Bank from August 15, 1910 up to the time it was wound up. He was now working as the liquidator's clerk and as such it was his duty to see that every shareholder had made the various payments in connection with the shares they held. He was working immediately under Aranah, the Chief Accountant. Hassanali Mahomedbhoy was registered in the books as the holder of 18,853 shares. Originally he had applied for 19,500 shares. The allotment was diminished and made 18,853. The books showed that all payments in connection with those shares had been made by the holder.

Witness knew Jaffer and Mistry. He remembered to have been once told to prepare a rough estimate of the shares paid up and the amount required to pay interest at 5 per cent. on the paid up capital. His assistant had done it and witness had verified it. It was in December 1910. He was asked to make a fair copy of the interest thus calculated to be paid to various shareholders, a week before the general meeting was held. The results of the calculations were given to Jaffer in the beginning of January. Witness had seen Mistry in the Bank. He was sometimes with the clerks and sometimes with the manager (Jaffer). He saw him for the first time in 1910.

The hearing was then adjourned.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION BY LADY WILLINGDON.

The annual prize distribution of the Indo-British Institution, took place last evening before a large assembly. The Ven. Archdeacon of Bombay presided, and H E. Lady Willingdon distributed the prizes.

Her Excellency was accompanied by Lady Mabelle Egerton and Captain Jackson, A.-D.-C. On their arrival they were received by the Ven. Archdeacon of Bombay and Mrs. Savile, president of the Ladies' Committee.

After the students had performed musical exercises, the president read the committee's report for 1913, in which it was stated that the year closed with a small balance of Rs. 2,215 in hand, though for a large part of the year the committee had considerable difficulty in making the monthly payments. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 9,.01 in voluntary contributions, Rs. 7,510 in Government grants, and Rs. 3,770 in school fees, making a total, including receipts from other sources, of Rs. 24,197.

The committee welcomed the news that a movement was on foot to organise games for the girls' schools of Bombay with the help of a games mistress and a special ground.

In submitting the report the chairman said the institution worked on step by step each year, and the committee's report was better than in preceding years.

Lady Willingdon then distributed the prizes to the successful students in examinations, shaking hands with each as she did so.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL FOR CATTLE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, chairman of the Committee, presiding.

In connection with the tenders for feeding the Municipal bullocks, the tender of Messrs. Ruttonsi Premji and Gangadas Vithaldas amounting to Rs. 1,84,933 was accepted.

The Committee approved the Commissioner's proposal to enter into a contract with Messrs. Alikhan Fatehkhan & Co., for the construction of an Infectious Diseases Hospital for cattle at a cost of Rs. 10,300.

Details of this proposal were published in the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday.

The letter of Rajaram Bhargava and Brothers, already reported suggesting a scheme by which the Corporation might win immortality, was presented for consideration before the Committee. The suggestion was to engrave the pronouncements of His Majesty at the Delhi Durbar on a slab of stone and to send this to Delhi to be kept in the Throne Hall.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that "the latter be recorded."

Consideration was given to a letter from the proprietors of the Industrial Press on the subject of the Municipal printing contract.

In his letter the contractor stated that it would be a great hardship to him to be compelled to take up the contract for the printing work of Division No. I at the rates tendered by him, which where so tendered on the supposition that he would also get the work of Division No. III; that as Division III had been since entrusted to another Press, it would be "a ruinous loss" to him to carry out the work for Division No. I at the tendered rates. He therefore requested that he might be allowed to withdraw from the contract for Division No. I and that his deposit in respect thereof might not be forfeited.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

The Committee then adjourned.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

OBJECTS AND REASONS OF THE NEW BILL.

The following is included in the statement of Objects and Reasons of the Act further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901:—

The object of this Bill is to effect a number of changes in the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, which have been found in the course of the working of the Act to be necessary. The chief of these is to be effected by clause 24 which by adding sections to chapter XIII provides for the appointment, in municipalities having a population of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand, of a chief executive officer to be called a Municipal Commissioner, who is to exercise powers similar to those exercised by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

The necessity for the appointment is due to the growing volume and complexity of municipal administration in the largest towns, to which the ordinary system of administration by committees and also the special provisions of chapter XIII relating to the appointment of a Chief Officer have proved unsuitable. With some exceptions it has been provided that the executive functions of the municipality shall be performed by the Municipal Commissioner, an appeal being allowed against his orders in a few cases only.

The Municipal Commissioner will exercise a greater degree of control over the municipal staff than is vested in the Chief Officer.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

WORKING OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

GOANS ADMITTED AS ANGLO-INDIANS.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings yesterday, sitting in one body and not divided into two sections as before. The subject on which evidence was taken was the Medical Department. Lord Islington, chairman of the Commission, presided, and the members present were Lord Ronaldshay, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Theodore Morrison, Sir Valentine Chirol, the Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal, the Hon'ble Mr. Sly, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Madge, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale was present for a short time.

The co-opted members were Lt.-Col. Hudson, Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, representing the Indian Medical Service; Capt H. A. Lafond, representing the Indian Medical Department, and Mr. D. N. Kothavala, Assistant Surgeon, Broach, representing the Civil Assistant Surgeons.

Captain Macqueen, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, was examined as a representative of the Indian Medical Department. He said that the calibre of the department had recently deteriorated in consequence of pure Indian Christians and Goans gaining admission to the ranks of Military Assistant Surgeons under the certificates granted to them by priests and Justices of the Peace, certifying them to be of European parentage. He was of opinion that the present rule restricting the recruitment to Europeans and Anglo-Indians should be strictly enforced. Indian Christians and Goanese were not able to control the European elements in regiments, and could not maintain discipline. The standard of educational qualification required for entrance to the service should be raised to that required for admission into a medical college, and the course of study prescribed should be extended from four to five years to conform with the period obtaining in the United Kingdom and in India. The raising of the standard of educational qualification would not make recruitment difficult, as, if the pay and prospects of the members were increased, European and Anglo Indian boys would be induced to join the college and study up to the required standard.

The present designation "Indian Subordinate Medical Department" cast an undeserved slur on its members in asmuch as no Government department of similar standing was designated "subordinate." He therefore suggested the elimination of the word "subordinate." The salary of the staff also should be raised, and he suggested the raising of the maximum to Rs. 500 in the case of captains, and of civil surgeons to Rs. 1,000.

In reply to Mr. Chaubal, witness said there were three places where the civil surgeon was an assistant surgeon, and all these were held by military assistant surgeons. All the appointments of house surgeons were held by military assistant surgeons. He could not give any special reason why it was so, but he thought that it was due to their having experience in European hospitals.

In reply to Mr. Kothavala, witness said he was not aware of Indians in the military assistant surgeons' department showing cowardice in the field, and the present restriction regarding the recruitment to Europeans and Anglo-Indians was certainly not due to their want of courage on the attle field.

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Col. E. W. Lyons, M. D., acting Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, next gave evidence on behalf of the Indian Medical Service. He did not want any restriction to be placed on the admission of Indians since it had been withdrawn, but the Indians after passing the examination should have a two years' course in England. He thought it would be better that the men should serve in the army during the first five or six years. But it would be to their advantage if they were given some work in the civil hospitals under civil surgeons, so that they might improve themselves and learn office work.

Regarding appointments for professorial chairs in medical colleges, witness said the selection of men should be left to the Government. It would be difficult to select men from the Civil List. The Provincial Governments might, in case of need, apply to the other Governments to find suitable men from their provinces. I. M. S. men might not have sufficient knowledge of teaching, but it would be difficult to get men with sufficient experience of teaching. In England the same system prevailed as in India. Direct appointments might not also suit always. If an attractive salary of Rs. 4,000 were offered on a contract for a period of 10 years, the men when they went back would not get a pension, and on returning Home would have to start practice at the very beginning. He, therefore, thought that it might not work well and was against it. He thought the present rules were working well. No great alterations occurred in the majority of the subjects and any constant change of professors was not therefore absolutely needed. In the Materia Medica there were constant changes and the professors also were changed very often for the teaching of that subject. He did not think that they required the appointment of assistant professors who should be able to fill up the place when a professor went on leave. The other professors must be able to take up the place of the professor who went on leave.

They appointed a few of their past students as honorary lecturers. This they did to afford a few students a post graduate course. They were going to build a large hospital, the "King Edward Memorial Hospital," for which funds were being collected, and he hoped they would be able to provide practical courses for assistant surgeons as well as private practitioners. Moreover, Bombay was a rising city, and there would be in future several private hospitals which would also provide opportunities for practical course. There was at present only one large hospital, the Parsi General Hospital, worked by private practitioners. Some time ago, he believed, some difficulty arose in the management, and they had written for an I.M.S, man to manage the hospital.

The Medical Registration Act was working well. There were 400 private practitioners in Bombay, all of whom were Indians and a few Anglo-Indians. Among the Indians, there were nine with English qualifications.

He did not think that the qualification obtained in the Bombay Medical College was as good as that obtained in England.

The relieving staff was much less than the requirements, and he suggested that it should be increased by 25 per cent.

The Civil Subordinate Department was very much underpaid. This department was occupied by military assistant surgeons.

The conditions of the civil assistant surgeons on all the districts were not as good as those of the military assistant surgeons. In some districts they made a good income, but in others they made very little. He had absolutely no objection to opening a wider field to civil assistant surgeons.

In reply to Mr. Rahim, witness said it was a fact that in the London hospitals there was one honorary worker to every house surgeon. It would be difficult for an honorary worker in India to work side by side with an I. M. S. officer, because of discipline He was not sure that the discipline at the Parsi Hospital was satisfactory. With reference to the I. M. S. men, he did not think that military training was absolutely necessary.

As regards the two years' training in England for Indians selected for the I. M. S., witness said it was required because they would be able to see a larger variety of diseases in England, and would have to do more practical work.

In reply to Mr. Sly, witness said his objection to the professorial chairs being given to any one but I.M. S men, was that they would not get outside men of qualifications on the same pay.

In reply to Lord Ronaldshay, he said that the domiciled community would not find it difficult to pass the educational test for military assistant surgeons, and there would not be a difficulty felt in recruitment.

In reply to Lt.-Col. Hudson, witness said he would raise the marks for the practical test for the I M.S. course and reduce the marks for the paper examination.

PRIVATE PRACTICE AND SALARIES.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Smith, Superintendent, Medical School, Poona, in reply to the chairman, said that the men should remain in the military department for five or six years. They might be given an opportunity of doing some work in the civil hospital. Officers should work both in the military as well as the civil hospitals, whether they were willing to take up civil work or not. The views of his service were that the men to fill up the professorial chairs in colleges should be selected from the provinces. He proposed that people who had been doing independent teaching and surgical work in schools might also be given professorships in the colleges.

Regarding the salary, he said it should be raised. The Government should take the fee accruing from private practices and raise the salaries. He proposed this because formerly they used to get good incomes by practice, but that had been much reduced now. Besides, in some places they might get a good private practice, but in others they might not, and all people would not have equal advantage. He quoted figures to show that the income from practice had been much reduced during the last few years. The civil assistant surgeons might be appointed as house surgeons, if they were found to be capable of doing the work.

In reply to Mr. Kothavala, witness said that he did not think the officers would not do their work conscientiously if the income from the private practice was given to Government in order to raise their pay.

WAY TO GET BETTER RECRUITS.

Mr B. E. Ghaswala, First Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, was next examined as representative of the civil assistant surgeons. He said that if the prospects were improved there would certainly be an improvement in the candidates, and a better class of recruits would come. Men in the different districts had not equal advantages.

Civil assistant surgeons had been appointed as civil surgeons even for large districts in which only I. M. S. men were appointed, and had held the appointments for long periods. He cited instances to show this, and added that the men got these appointments only a very short time before their retirement, so that they did not get the advantage of the maximum pay and of a full pension.

He objected to a second examination for selection, and advocated a compulsory post-graduate course.

He objected also to the apellation of "medical subordinate." Anything better than this, anything more decent, would be acceptable to them.

Their pay was inadequate and a substantial increase was demanded. Civil surgeoncies in the presidency should be thrown open to them, and a third of the number given to them. He thought 50 per cent. was a large order. They wanted a consolidated pay instead of pay and allowance. Private practice was considerably less now than it was before, because there were a number of independent practitioners. There were instances in which senior civil assistant surgeons refused, to take up appointments as civil surgeons because of their age.

In reply to Sir Murray Hammick, witness said the assistant surgeon's opportunities of practising surgery depended on the personnel of the civil surgeon. Some civil surgeons did not even allow them to enter the operating room, but there were others who allowed them all opportunities. There was no rule that house surgeoncies should not be given to civil assistant surgeons, but it was practically so.

In reply to Mr. Kothavala, witness said that from his experience as well as from what he was told by others, Europeans had no objection to being treated by Indians. That depended upon the worth and character of the man. He could cite the names of several practitioners who treated European gentlemen and their families.

The Free Wheat Amendment to the reply to the Speech from the Throne was rejected by a Government majority of 45, says a *Central News* telegram from Ottawa.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A MERCHANT'S PETITION.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah heard a petition presented by Suleman Musa, a merchant of Aden.

The petitioner stated that he had engaged one HaroonMahomed, a native of Bombay, as his *munim* at Aden and sent him to his branch office at Bulhar, on the Somali coast. After taking charge of his business there, Haroon misappropriated large sums of money belonging to him. When the petitioner examined the books of the Bulhar office, he found that Haroon had falsified accounts to the extent of Rs. 4,000 and had entered goods as having been sold to parties who were imaginary or worthless. He had also falsified items in respect of Rs. 5,950, Rs. 250, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 600 respectively.

The petitioner then made a complaint, and Haroon was arrested and placed before Lieutenant Hay-Gordon, First-class Magistrate of Aden, who discharged the accused, stating that he had no jurisdiction to try the case.

The petitioner therefore approached the High Court for justice.

The petitioner stated that under section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the magistrate had jurisdiction to try the case, as some of the acts of misappropriation had been committed at Aden. He therefore prayed their Lordships to revise the order passed by the magistrate.

Their Lordships after a perusal of the petition, returned it to the petitioner stating they had no right to interfere in the matter.

FOREST GUARD'S CRIME.

APPEAL FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE FAILS.

A reference made by Mr. Kabraji, District Magistrate, Bijapur, recommending the enhancement of the sentence passed on Rajaya Amin, a forest guard, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

The facts of the case are that Rajaya, a forest guard in charge of reserved Government forests, at Hungund, engaged coolies and cut down about 3,000 trees and sold them to the public for Rs. 200.

Mr. Datar, Second-class Magistrate, Bijapur, who tried the case, convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100. Out of the fine, Rs. 50 were ordered to be paid to the Forest Department as compensation.

The accused then appealed to Mr. Kabraji. He dismissed the appeal, and stated that the magistrate, who had second-class powers, should have sent this case to a higher authority in order to have a substantial sentence passed, and therefore referred the case to their Lordships.

In his reference, Mr Kabraji stated that the accused held a responsible position and had destroyed the forest. The seence passed on the accused was inadequate, in his opinion, and he recommended that it should be enhanced.

Their Lordships, after a perusal of the proceedings, declined to interfere in the matter.

A HINDU DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, heard a suit filed by Bansidhar Lachminarayen, doing business as merchant, commission agent and shroff, against Jawlaprasad Gayaprasad, and others, the former doing business as merchant, commission agent and shroff in Bombay, and the second defendant firm, as merchants in Harpalpur, claiming Rs. 3,000 from the defendants being the amount due by the latter to the plaintiff in respect of a *Shah-Jog* hundi.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, with Mr. J. D. Inverarity and the Hon Mr. Setalwad, (instructed by Messrs. Malwi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchodas) appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. E. B. Raikes with Mr. Kanga (instructed by Messrs. Ardesher, Hormusji, Dinsha and Co.,) defended.

On or about June 10, 1912, the plaintiff received a letter addressed to his firm from one Ramlal Ramprasad from Harpalpur, in the Alipur State, Bundelkhand. The letter enclosed what purported to be a railway receipt for 300 bags of linseed, stated therein to have been consigned by Ramlal Ramprasad from Ranipur station, on the G. I. P. railway, to the address of the plaintiff's firm at Bombay, and after stating that further railway receipts for grain and oats would be sent in a few days requested the plaintiff to sell the goods, and in the meantime to accept and pay on presentment two hundis for Rs. 3,000 each, dated Jeth Sud 15, 1968, which had been drawn by Ramlal in favour of the second defendant firm. On the same day, one of the two hundis being a *Shah-Jog* hundi and purporting to be drawn by Ramlal and the second defendant firm was presented on behalf of the first defendant firm for payment to them of the amount. According to the well-established custom in regard to *Shah-Jog* hundis, the plaintiff paid to them the amount of the hundi on their responsibility. The plaintiff in due course delivered the railway receipt to Killachand Devchand, a merchant, in fulfilment of a contract for sale of linseed to them and received from Killachand Rs. 5,600. Killachand presented the receipt to the railway authorities on several occasions, but he was told that the goods had not arrived.

The plaintiff complained to the G. I. P. railway authorities about the delay in the arrival of the consignment, in consequence of which enquiries were set on foot by them and they informed the plaintiff that no such consignment had been tendered for despatch and booked at the Ranipur station. They further informed the plaintiff that the railway receipt appeared to be fabricated. The plaintiff said that according to the rules of the Marwari Punch Shroff Association, in respect of hundis, the Shah who obtained payment of a *Shah-Jog* hundi turning out to be false, fraudulent or forged, was bound to refund the amount of the hundi with interest, unless he produced the actual drawer or the person who committed the fraud. The plaintiff called upon the first defendant firm to refund the amount of the hundi or to produce the actual drawer, which they had failed to do.

The plaintiff therefore said that the defendants were liable to pay to him the sum of Rs. 3,000 with interest.

The first defendant denied the allegations made by the plaintiff and said he was not liable to pay to the plaintiff the amount claimed.

The case is proceeding.

SERVING OF A SUMMONS.

JUDGE AND DELIVERY BY REGISTERED LETTER.

Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in a rule *nisi* granted on January 15, last, calling upon the plaintiffs Rupchand Ranjitdas, a firm of commission agents in Bombay, to show cause why the *ex-parte* decree made on December 16, 1913 in the suit filed by them against Haji Hussein Mahomed Haji Sodagar, a firm of merchants at Akola, for Rs. 2,366 with interest, should not be set aside and the suit restored to the file.

After hearing arguments on the rule on January 29 last, his lordship reserved judgment, on the question whether service of summons was properly effected under Section 27 of the General Clauses Act.

His lordship yesterday delivered the following judgment:—

The first question to be answered is whether Rule 107 of the High Court Rules falls under Clause 27 of the General Clauses Act. Reading Sections 129 and 131 of the Code of Civil Procedure together I think that that question must clearly be answered in the affirmative. Noting a judgment of Mr. Justice Robertson reported in 35 Bombay Law Reports, I may incidentally remark that in none of the cases commented on by that learned Judge, was section 27 of the General Clauses Act of 1897 referred to, for the obvious reason that it had no application. It could only apply to cases of the kind arising after 1897 and under the new Code of Criminal Procedure, Applying that section now, it is also clear that it provides that service shall be deemed to have been effected (in appropriate cases of which this is one) by the posting of the document in a duly prepared and registered letter, etc., and that date of such service shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to be when the registered letter would in due course have been delivered. Thus it lies on the defendant in this case to prove that it was not delivered. I think for all practical purposes that the point is actual delivery, and that the defendant may not take advantage of his own refusal to accept delivery when tendered. That is to say, if the summons in a registered cover be tendered to, and refused by him, he refuses at his own risk. Where he disputes the actual delivery for tender of delivery, it is a mere question of fact, and the onus is on him. I am therefore only to consider here whether in fact the registered cover despatched on November 21, was actually and in fact tendered to the defendant, Anvarkhan on December 3. If it was not, then there was no delivery and no service; if it was, then there was effected service within the meaning of Section 27 of the General Clauses Act.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR ON LEAVE.

Mr Justice Davar is taking one month's privilege leave from Monday the 16th instant, on account of ill-health. No one will be appointed to act in his Lordship's place.

THE POLICE COURT.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Thakordas Laldas, a Hindu was charged with being in possession of six grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector. The accused was arrested at Kumbharwada on Thursday night, with the drug in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

"WANTED" IN RANGOON.

EUROPEAN ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Percy Scott, a European, was charged with cheating the Rangoon Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in respect of Rs. 100. On receipt of a telegram from Rangoon the accused was arrested, in Bombay, by Sergeant Frost. Inspector Guider applied for an order to send the accused to Rangoon for trial, and his Worship passed the necessary order.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

MALARIA VICTIM'S SUSPECTED SUICIDE.

The Police found, yesterday, the dead body of a woman resembling the Indian gipsy tribe, commonly known as Waghris, from the same well where the dead bodies of two children belonging to the same tribe were recovered on the previous day.

The well is situated three feet from Dockyard-road, Mazagon, and the woman and children appeared to be healthy. There was no mark of violence on the bodies. The woman looked about 35 years of age and the children six and three years, respectively. No people live in the vicinity of the well.

Inspector Fern, giving evidence before the Coroner, said he thought he had seen the woman and the children begging near the Mazagon tram terminus.

The Police Surgeon (Dr. Powell) stated that in the children he found distinct evidence of drowning, but in the woman he did not find any such characteristic signs of drowning.

She was suffering from malaria, added Dr. Powell. People suffering from malaria sometimes showed a tendency to commit suicide.

The bodies have not yet been identified.

The inquiry was adjourned.

The *Humanite* publishes a telegram from Florence according to which Signor Tittoni, the Italian Ambassador in Paris, has asked to be recalled.

Do you know how to tell whether you have kidney trouble?

Have you tried setting aside the water passed upon rising in the morning? If there is a heavy sediment from it after it has stood twenty-four hours, you will know your kidneys are not acting properly, and no time should be lost in beginning with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They cleanse and regulate the kidneys like ordinary medicines regulate the bowels. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous ingredients or habit forming drugs, but will quickly and permanently restore a regular action of the kidneys.

Dull, heavy pains in the back also point to kidney trouble, so do rheumatic twinges, dropsical swellings under the eyes or in the ankles, gravel, over-activity of the bladder, or distress in seeking relief. All these symptoms are serious, for kidney complaint is the most fatal of all diseases (except consumption).

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 3 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

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To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
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A quick bake—

A quick bake and a good bake is secured by using "Paisley Flour." Only fifteen to twenty minutes are required for scones, rolls, little loaves, etc. And the result is delicious. Try

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder.

A line to MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you a free copy of the Brown & Polson Book of 73 Recipes.

CANTEEN SCANDALS.

A NEW WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

DETAILS OF ALLEGED BRIBES.

The main evidence opened on January 30, in the Army Canteen scandal case at Bow Street, London, with the examination in the witness-box of Mr. Sawyer, who had been one of the chief business agents of Lipton, Ltd

The summons accuses the eighteen defendants—nine Army officers and nine civilians—of conspiring together that gifts and considerations should be corruptly offered and accepted as inducements and rewards for showing favour to Lipton, Ltd., contractors, in relation to the affairs and business of the Crown.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Whittaker, retired, late of the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry, one of the latest additions to the list of defendants, was in court for the first time. He said that he was in the West of Ireland when he received the summons on Wednesday evening, and he travelled to London the next day and on arrival saw his solicitor; but the time had been too short for him to be legally represented at this sitting, and, moreover, he was too poor to have a legal representative in court for an indefinite period. He wished for those reasons to have his case dealt with separately at some fixed date.

The magistrate, Sir John Dickinson, pointed out to him that as the charge was conspiracy the defendants' cases must be combined. Mr. Muir suggested that Colonel Whittaker need not be legally represented until the evidence was complete, and then any witness necessary would be recalled for cross-examination.

Colonel Whittaker showed a desire to make a statement about the full information which, he said, he gave to the War Office Council in September, 1913, but Mr. Muir stopped him with a cautionary remark on the inadvisability of making statements concerning that inquiry, which it had been agreed to treat as confidential.

After the evidence had been begun, showing the part which each officer is charged with having taken in the alleged corrupt system, there was an adjournment of these incomplete disclosures.

EVIDENCE OF MR. SAWYER.

Mr. Edward Stratton Sawyer, the chief witness for the prosecution was called at the next hearing. He said he was now an employe of the Canteen Messs Society, Ltd., a co-operative society governed by officers.

In 1903, his business brought him in contact with Lipton, Ltd., and he met Mr Minto, who offered him an engagement as military representative. It began on February 1, 1903, his salary being £225 a year, with 1 per cent. commission on new business introduced by him and all outlays and expenses to be refunded.

Mr. Minto explained to him that certain payments were required, but he laid great stress on the fact that these payments were not bribes. The witness asked him for further explanation, and Mr. Minto said that the canteens were supervised by quartermasters and sergeant-majors, who could check irregularities. It was all for the efficiency of the working, and they expected tips. He also said that they had tried to carry on without these payments, and in consequence had lost heavily to other contractors.

The first contract he (the witness) secured was one with the Royal Army Medical Corps at Portsmouth. He did not make any payments in connection with securing the contract. He started by seeing commanding officers only. Afterwards he had to make payments to such persons as sergeant-cooks.

Who provided money to make these payments?—Mr. Minto.

Was it in any way charged to you?—It was an advance on the commission.

Was anything said as to who was to accept responsibility for those payments?—Mr. Minto said that the firm did not recognise the fact, and the implication was that I should be responsible.

Coming to specific cases, Mr. Muir said he would take first that of Lieutenant Armstrong. Shown a letter signed by the defendant Pegley, witness said that he thought it was written in 1908, at the time Pegley was inspector in the Eastern Counties, and Armstrong was quartermaster of the 1st Norfolks, stationed at Warley. To the best of his belief Armstrong was then receiving regular payments

The witness identified letters in which occurred these passages:—

Just a line to say that A., Warley, has reminded me of—

Just a reminder *re* A., of Warley, who says was due early January.

That letter meant, Mr. Sawyer added, that Armstrong had reminded Pegley that a payment was due.

Mr. Wild, K.C. (leading counsel for the defendants) objected to the witness being allowed to interpret these letters.

The witness said that in 1909, when he required money for payments to persons in the Army, he applied to Mr. Cansfield to whom he usually showed a slip containing the amounts required. Mr. Cansfield gave him an order on the cashier, who handed the witness notes. These he took to the Military Department and put them on his desk in the most open manner, ordering Swain to post them in accordance with the detailed list which witness had submitted to Cansfield.

Mr. Muir read further correspondence between Pegley and witness, in which the former made reference to a debt of £28 owing by Armstrong, and its settlement before the regiment left Warley for Aldershot. The letter stated that it would never do for the colonel of the regiment to know that Armstrong owed that amount of money.

£5 TO "BLANK."

In Novembr, 1909, Pegley wrote:—"From what I can gather this afternoon, it appears that when the brigade was in camp, R. D. and C. (these initials have previously been explained as being those of Richard Dickeson and Co.) were looking after the sergeant's mess, and were practically giving everything for nothing, with the object of retaining them on arrival at Ipswich.

"However, I think that everything will go all right. I will write again on Friday, when I will hand over £5 to—."

Witness could not recollect to whom the payment of £5 to "blank" referred, but he agreed that nobody but Armstrong was receiving £5 at Warley. Mr. Sawyer told of further payments of £5 to Lieutenant Armstong. Swain enclosed in the envelope which contained each note a slip on which he wrote "R.S.V.P."

Towards the end of 1910 witness saw Armstrong at Aldershot, and told him that the firm wanted to stop the payments. He also suggested reducing the payments from £20 to £10 per annum as a first step.

Armstrong was much annoyed, and said he was sorry he had ever had anything to do with Lipton's as Dickeson's had offered him £50 a year, against Lipton's £20.

The witness was next examined with regard to the case against Sergeant-Major Bennett of the 4th Battalion, West Riding Regiment. He said that he had never met Bennett, and the correspondence with respect to him was conducted with Mr. Dowd, manager of the West Riding's canteen at Tidworth, Salisbury Plain. The defendant Owen was an inspector for Lipton, Ltd., at Tidworth, and was in a position over Mr. Dowd. According to a memorandum prepared by Swain, clerk at Messrs. Lipton's head office, £5 was sent to Mr. Dowd in July, 1909. On January 20, 1910. Owen wrote to the witness:—

"The Sergeant-major of the West Ridings is looking for his half-yearly. I believe it was due in October last."

This letter (the witness explained) referred to Sergeant-Major Bennett. In reply £10 was sent by registered letter on January 21. On October 5, 1910, Owen sent the witness a bill for four months' allowance, amounting to £6. The letter enclosing the list stated that £5 was due to Sergeant-Major Bennett, "who was very good to us during manœuvres." A receipt for that sum was produced, signed by Owen, and dated October 21, 1910.

ABSENT DEFENDANTS.

Dealing with the case against Hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster Burns, the King's Royal Irish Hussars, Mr. Muir said that that officer and Lieut. Johnson had not yet reached England from India but were supposed to arrive on February 6 or 7.

The witness said that on December 9, 1904, he received £10 from Minto, and a banknote for the amount was sent to Burns at Colchester. On July 21, 1907, Pegley, who was at Colchester sent to Messrs. Lipton's head office a letter headed "Special Report." It read:—

"There appears to have been some underhand work going on with Sergeant-Major Burns with the object of getting R. D. and C. as their contractors at the expiration of your twelve months' agreement. I am told the colonel is thinking of calling for fresh tenders at the expiration of the present period.

"No doubt you are aware that if the sergeant-major and others make up their minds to get fresh contractors they will leave no stone unturned before that object is attained. Burns's character is well known to every firm that has any dealings with the 8th Hussars; therefore, this person will stop at nothing if he does not get well paid for it. I have every reason to believe that, if something is not done at the end of twelve months, Lipton's will lose the contract."

Another letter from Pegley, dated July 26, 1907 contained this phrase: "Sent S.-M. this morning, 8th Hussars. All now in order." This was with reference to Burns. On November 22, 1907, Burns wrote:—

"Things are going on exceptionally well—in fact, couldn't be better. I have been making inquiries *re* the price of potatoes, and think they can be raised to eight-pence per stone next month. If you think we might raise them you might notify your inspector to that effect, and I will put it in order."

On December 9, 1907, the witness continued, £10 was remitted to Burns. In another letter, dated March 20, 1908, Burns expressed his thanks to Minto for his great kindness in acceding to his request, and promised to forward "the amount" on July 31. The witness did not know what this letter referred to. Burns on April 12, 1908, wrote to the witness that Sergeant-Major Deer had called his attention to the fact that butter was cheaper in London than at the canteen, and added:—

"I've written to Sergeant-Major Deer, telling him that you would alter the prices. I am doing all I can for you with our artillery. Please destroy this."

£25 TO BURNS.

The sum of £25, the witness said, was sent on June 14, 1909, to Burns, who had previously been receiving £10 each half-year. In July, 1909, the witness was making payments to the 8th Hussars, and at that time he thought that Lipton's were not making any profit out of that particular regiment

Examined with regard to the case against Lieutenant Johnson, of the Royal Lancaster Regiment, the witness said that he was introduced to that officer by Pegley at Colchester. He identified the following letter in Pegley's handwriting:—

"Yours to hand containing Bank of England note for £5, which will be handed to 'J.' in gold on Tuesday, as I am due at Hounslow on Monday."

To the best of the witness's recollection "J." referred to Johnson. The witness identified another letter from Pegley, which read: "Thanks for your letter received with enclosed £5."—"J." That £5 was also for Johnson. In another letter Pegley wrote:—

"If you do not stand drinks occasionally you are called mean and the rest of it. I should like to quote one particular instance. Some time in December I met Quartermasters Johnson, Royal Lancaster, and Judge, K.R.R., in town. Before I left them they had run me in for 5s. or 6s."

The witness identified a receipt for £10 from Pegley, dated December 21, 1909. Of that sum £5 was for Johnson and £5 for Burns.

Mr. Muir said that the next batch of documents referred to Quartermaster Kelly's case (Leinster Regiment).

The witness said that on or about November 20, 1909, he sent £7 to Mr. J. Webb, then one of Lipton's inspectors and on other dates sums of £25 and £5 respectively were forwarded to him. The sums of £5 each were sent to Kelly on April 8, 1910, and December 19, 1910. On June 2, 1911 Kelly called at the office and saw Minto who afterwards told the witness that Kelly complained of not having been paid. The witness replied that he could prove that was not true.

The witness was giving evidence with regard to Millward when the Court adjourned.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

SCENES IN THE CAPE TOWN ASSEMBLY.

LORD GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Lord Gladstone, the Governor-General, opened Parliament at noon on January 30 with the usual ceremonial. Exceptional interest was displayed in the proceedings owing to the present abnormal state of affairs.

The Governor-General's speech indicated a short session, as, owing to the present state of public feeling, only pressing legislation will be taken.

Lord Gladstone first made a sympathetic reference to the deaths of Mr. Sauer the late Minister of Justice and Native Affairs; Mr. Fischer, late Minister of the Interior; and Sir Richard Solomon, the late Agent-General. He then proceeded:—

"During the recess South Africa has passed through a period of great industrial, social, and economic unrest, which culminated in a series of strikes on the Witwatersrand in Natal, and again among the railway workers of the Union.

"With the final extension of the movement to the gold mines and other industries on the Witwatersrand and in other parts of the Union the nature and extent of the danger of these strikes rendered it necessary to call out a portion of the citizen forces and reserves to preserve order, and to prevent the recurrence of the regrettable state of lawlessness which prevailed in Johannesburg on the fourth and fifth days of July.

"The extension of the strike movement to all industrial trades and occupations throughout the country on January 13 finally convinced my Ministers that the safety and well-being of the whole Union made the declaration of martial law imperative. On January 14 the necessary proclamation was issued.

The readiness of the response to the call made on the ninth and tenth days of January, and the rapidity with which the forces were mobilised and concentrated, were most gratifying, and the thanks of the country are due to those men who at the call of duty left their ordinary vocations at a moment's notice to obey the summons.

"The measures taken and the effective display of force by the citizens of the Union happily succeeded in preventing any serious disturbance, and in restoring order without bloodshed.

"Certain measures will be submitted to you in connection with the action taken by my Ministers during the exceptional conditions to which I have referred."

"PROFOUNDLY STIRRED."

Turning to the business programme for the session, the Governor-General said: "In view of the succession of exceptional occurrences within the Union during the past few months, my Ministers deem it inadvisable to submit to Parliament during the present session a large number of legislative proposals.

"The country has been profoundly stirred by the recent disorders, and the feelings which have been aroused must be allowed to subside before the problems which have presented themselves as the outcome of those events can be calmly reviewed, and wisely dealt with. You will, therefore, be asked to consider legislative measures of a pressing character only."

The ceremony was carried out in the Senate Chamber.

The members of the Assembly then returned to their own Chamber, where the proceedings lasted half an hour, they were characterised by some heat. The Labour members made fruitless efforts to raise the question of the deportations, and there were several warm exchanges between Mr. Creswell, the Labour leader, and the Speaker.

NO RETURN FOR EXILES.

During the initial business General Smuts, the Defence Minister, gave notice that he would move on Monday for leave to introduce a Bill providing for the withdrawal of martial law, indemnifying the Government and its officers and servants for all acts done in connection with the suppression of internal disorder, and declaring that certain persons who have been removed from the Union shall be liable on their return there to be removed as prohibited immigrants.

This notice was received with loud Ministerial cheers and Labour cries of "Shame." The Opposition (the Unionists) remained silent.

Mr. Creswell rose to move the adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance—namely.

"The surreptitious deportation without trial of citizens of the Union . . . and the imminent danger of other citizens being similarly deported without trial, and without being able to appeal to the Courts of the Union. . . ."

The Speaker declined to allow discussion on the motion, as the matters it mentioned were covered by the Indemnity Bill. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Creswell then attempted to move a further motion of adjournment "in view of the danger that between now and Monday the Government may have again committed the crime of kidnapping citizen."

The Speaker: "That is purely hypothetical."

Mr. Creswell again rose amid cries of "Order" to address the House.

The Speaker interrupted him, pointing out that no second motion of adjournment could be made on the same day.

Mr. Creswell renewed his attempt to speak, saying he wanted to ask for the Speaker's guidance.

The Speaker replied, ordering Mr Creswell to resume his seat

General Botha, the Premier, then moved the customary adjournment motion.

The Speaker was in the act of putting the question, when Mr. Creswell, catching the Speaker's eye, said he wished to ask the House to realise its responsibilities. The country, he said, was looking to the House to take its duties seriously. It was not merely a matter of formality.

The Speaker again stopped him, declaring that he was trying to get over his ruling.

While the question was again being put, Mr. Madeley made a further attempt to address the Speaker, but the adjournment was carried amid Labour cries of "Shame."

Mr. Hull, on behalf of General Hertzog (General Botha's chief political opponent) gave notice to move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the causes leading to the proclamation of martial law and the administration of it.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

ALIMONY FOR HUSBAND.

Mrs. Delmer, of Lima, Ohio, brought an action against her husband, Mr. George Delmer, a contractor, for annulment of marriage. After a suit lasting a fortnight her case fell through, whereupon Mr. Delmer brought a counter-suit, which ended in a divorce decree granting him alimony of dols. 3,000 (£600) a year and the custody of two children. Mrs. Delmer, who is a wealthy woman, said that she lost her love for her husband when he fell from a telephone pole and broke both his arms.

GERMAN MINING DISASTER.

A telegram from Dortmund to the Presse Centrale news agency states that a terrible explosion occurred on January 30 in the Muenster-Achenbach mine, resulting in the collapse of a gallery. Up to the present (January 31) twenty bodies have been recovered, and it is estimated that at least sixty more miners are buried in the debris. Little hope is entertained of rescuing them alive. According to the leader of one of the rescue parties, they must have been already suffocated, if they were not killed outright in the collapse.

SLIT-SKIRT STRIKE.

Field-Marshal Baron Feteke, Commander of the Budapest garrison, issued a new regulation forbidding women to appear at military balls and similar functions in slit skirts. The Hungarian women however, refused en masse to attend the ball at the Budapest Military Casino. The function was consequently postponed. One of the indignant women, in an interview, says: "We obey the commands of the mode imposed by Paris or Budapest but not the commander of the garrison. We like the slit skirts; besides, we have got the dresses and we cannot afford to buy fresh ones every few days like the wives of generals." She seemed overjoyed at the idea of young officers being forced to dance with women whose age corresponds with their husband's exalted rank. Unless Baron Feteke relaxes his order there may be no dancing in military circles in Budapest this season.

TRAVEL-SAVING DEVICE.

The new French Minister of Marine, M Monis, is anxious to make himself familiar with the dockyards and naval stations of France, but unlike Mr. Winston Churchill, he dislikes travelling intensely, and has therefore devised a way to familiarise himself with them without leaving Paris. He has accordingly ordered a ground plan and a model in relief to be prepared of each of the naval establishments of France. He is now sending for the chiefs of each depot in turn, and with them he goes over the plans and models in his own room and arrives at his decision with almost as great facility as if he were on the spot. Another habit of the new Minister, who dreads the possibility of growing fat, is to go through a course of physical exercises of his own invention every morning, the chief of them being to swing a heavy shovel as if loading a cart.

"ZOO'S" NEW ARRIVALS.

Lord Tankerville has presented to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London, a pair of the wild cattle from his Chillingham estate, Northumberland. The animals have been placed in a paddock close to the cattle shed. The pair in question, the first to leave the Chillingham estate, have been presented to the Zoological Gardens on the condition that neither they nor any progeny they may rear shall be removed from the Gardens at any time. When Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., returned to England from India recently he brought as a gift from Mrs. Crump to the Zoological Gardens a specimen of the dhole. This animal, which is of the dog tribe, somewhat resembling an Irish terrier in appearance, has now been safely housed at Regent's Park.

PRESIDENT AND PRESS.

Prominence was given by the press yesterday, said a Washington cable on January 30 to accounts of the interview which the President, in accordance with his bi-weekly custom, had on Wednesday with the Washington correspondents. The interview was mainly devoted to foreign relations. The President will not change his Mexican policy unless circumstances force him to. He has not decided to allow the revolutionaries to get arms from the United States. He has no suspicion that Japan is meddling in Mexico, and has no grudge against the Japanese Government because some of its nationals choose to sell arms to President Huerta. The interesting thing is the way in which those who are responsible for the recent sensationalism receive the statements and the chiding which the President gave them for their irresponsibility. The gist of his remarks is frankly reported. The latest Japanese flurry may, therefore, be considered closed, though perhaps but temporarily. So long as the Mexican muddle and the Japanese immigration controversy continue, it is hardly likely that the President's warning that foreign relations need more careful handling than domestic politics will be universally heeded.

SECRET STAGE MARRIAGE.

Mr. Angus McDonnell, second son of LordAntrim, was married to Miss Ethelwyn Sylvia Arthur Jones, daughter of Mr. HenryArthur Jones, the dramatist, at Evanston in Illinois on December 13. The marriage was to have been kept secret until Mrs. McDonnell completes her engagment with a theatrical company touring in the Western States. Mr. McDonnell, while naturally disappointed that the secret has leaked out, takes the matter philosophically. Mr. McDonnell, who has a large fruit farm near Vancouver, is well known having visited both Lord Minto and Earl Grey, former Governor-Generals. He is now the guest of the Duke of Connaught. The announcement of the marriage created much interest at the annual State Ball, Mr. McDonnell receiving many congratulations. Mr. Angus McDonnell is thirty-two years of age. Miss Arthur Jones was formerly the wife of Mr. Montagu Leveaux, now joint manager of the Alhambra Theatre, London. She began her career in the provinces in her father's plays, notably 'The Manœuvres of Jane" and "The Case of Rebellious Susan."

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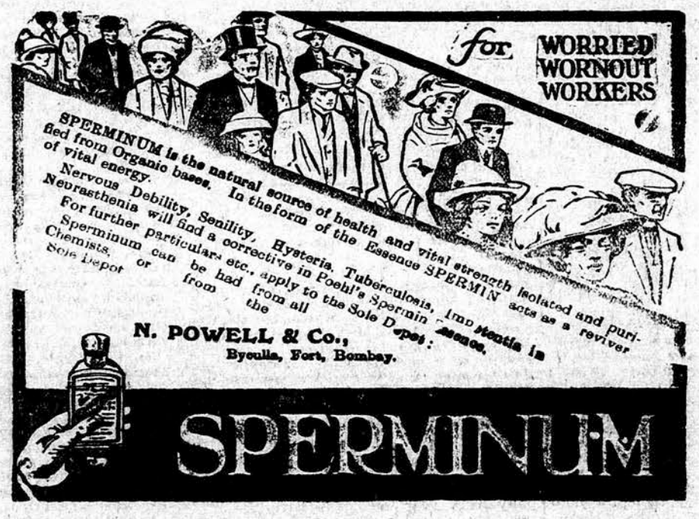

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

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KALA AZAR.

RY FROM MARSEILLES CONTRADICTED.

IR RONALD ROSS'S VIEWS.

fortnight ago the London correst of the *Pioneer* telegraphed much alarm had been caused by discovery on some dogs at Mar- of symptoms of the kala azar or plague of India, a sickness which ver before been found in France, in human beings or dogs. The e is easily transmissible to child in whose case it is attended by ble consequences. The Foreign ological Society (Paris) is demand- that a strict inquiry should be into the matter and that dogs ing from places where the illness demic should not be allowed to France.

FACTS ABOUT THE DISEASE.

bsequently, Reuter's correspond- at the French port denied this ement, and, later, Sir Ronald Ross to the representative of a London er the following facts about the ase:

Kala azar is a deadly disease, and discovered in Assam by Dr. Naught, of the Indian Medical Ser- in 1882. He made the observa- that it was very deadly, though its symptoms it resembled malaria. spread slowly up the Bramapootra ley, devastating the villages through ich it passed. About eight years er two officers of the Indian Medical vice, Capt. Giles and Capt. Rogers, e sent out to investigate, and, as local medical officers were not isfied with their conclusions, in 1898 Ronald Ross was commissioned to quire into it. At that time it was cluded, wrongly, that it was a bad m of malaria.

DISCOVERY OF THE NEW PARASITE.

In 1903, Sir W. Leishman, of the oyal Army Medical Corps, and Col. onevan, of the Indian Medical Service scovered the new parasite of man hat has since been named after them, nd the latter observer noted the simi- arity of the symptoms caused by the arasite in Madras to those of kala zar in Assam. The disease in Assam as then proved by Dr. Bentley to be due to the parasite. Since that time t has been shown to occur in many arts of the world, especially in the udan, on the south coast of the editerranean and in Greece. closely allied parasite causes the ngo button, in Persia, Greece, North frica, and elsewhere. Nicolle and ther French observers have shown hat similar parasites are found in dogs North Africa. The disease has ecently been found to occur in many arts of Italy, both in human beings, specially children, and in dogs. The iscovery of it in the south of France ill be a serious matter if it is common ere.

THE KALA AZAR MICROBE.

The parasite of kala azar is exceed- ingly minute, smaller than that of malaria, and occurs chiefly in the cells lining the blood vessels. They cause continuous fever and ultimately pro- duce enlargement of the spleen and fre- quently of the liver, progressive emaci- ation and anæmia, and death in about ninety per cent. of cases. The Persian ulcer, on the other hand, is a very mild disease, which disappears automa- tically after some time, though a more severe form is also known. Heroic efforts have been made by several good observers to find out how the parasite of kala azar is carried from man to man various forms of vermin being sus- pected. Similar efforts have been made without final success as regards the parasite of the Persian ulcer. Efforts at finding a cure have also been made, but though some success has been met with nothing like a cure has been dis- covered.

PITIFUL SIGHTS IN AN AFFECTED VILLAGE.

In Sir Ronald Ross's opinion it is likely that the parasite, or one closely allied to it, may be found in Great Britain, the medical researches being conducted in such a way that it seems unlikely that the parasitic causes of the diseases there have yet been determined. As regards the effect of the disease in any locality, it may be added that the sight of a village in Assam infected with kala azar is a pitiful one. Living skeletons are seen crawling about endeavouring to get into the sunlight in order to obtain a little warmth before death. Fortunately, preventive means have been more successful than curative ones, the vacation of the infected villages the most important measure when that can be arranged for.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col W Barratt, I A	Capt E R C Wyatt, 106 Frs
Lieut-Col C H Bowle-	Capt E H Pemberton, 19 Punj
Evans, I M S	Capt A F Hamilton, I M S
Major J L E Gordon, 15 Sikhs	Lieut E H Danglish, R I M
Major F L Lloyd Jones, 113 Inf	Mr C D'A Crofton
Major F W Bagshawe, I A	Mr W A Moore
Lieut W Campbell, S F B	Mr F L Mallaly

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col S H Hender- son, I M S 10 days	Capt E P A Melville 23 Sikh Prs 6 mo M C
Major B M L Brod- hurst, 4 G R 6 mo M C	Capt H E P D Acland, 11 Lrs to March 17 1914
Capt L S Smithers, 17 Inf 4 mo M C	Lieut N N E Bray, 18 Lrs to May 15 1914
Major F Miller, 108 Inf 6 mo M C	Engr R S Baskett, R I M 1 day
Lieut D Hampton, 6 mo M C	Mr C R Roper, 2 mo
Capt H J O'Neill, 127 Bal 2 days	Mr H A G Bodley, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W D A Keys, I M S	Mr F F Shout
Lieut J R Rodgers	Mr A W Barnicott

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and Colonial) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful to use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc, and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

ARMY PROMOTION.

THE FOUR-COMPANY SYSTEM EXPERIMENT.

EFFECT ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. W. Joynson Hicks gives the following expression to his views on promotion in the Army in a letter to the *Morning Post*:—

The institution of the four-company system in our infantry regiments is an experiment of deep importance to the tactical efficiency of the Army, but one which long and continuous experience can alone either justify or condemn. The new system, however, needing as it does four majors or other mounted officers for each battalion, makes this a convenient moment to consider the whole question of Army promotion upon which the efficiency of the Army as a fighting machine so largely depends. At the present moment in many battalions some of the double companies, with all the responsibility attaching thereto, are commanded by captains who draw only the same pay as the junior captains who work under them. Everyone will admit that the two fundamental necessities of any army upon which alone the superstructure of education and training can be built are (*a*) a supply of men, (*b*) a supply of officers.

I do not now propose to deal with (*a*) but only with (*b*), and I venture to lay it down that the supply of officers depends largely, I had almost said entirely, upon the career which is open to them. I fear that many officers who are unable to marry, or even live, on their pay smile at the use of the word career. It is no use to take a lot of young men from our public schools or universities, and still less from less propertied sources, spend money upon their training, and then find them leaving in shoals partly because of the block of promotion in certain regiments, and partly because they have arrived at an age when they wish to marry and are unable to do so for lack of means.

DEFICIENCY IN OFFICERS.

The deficiency in Army officers is shown by an answer given by Col. Seely in the House of Commons on July 14 last year in reply to a question by Mr. Bennett-Goldney. Comparing the figures of July 1, 1903, and July 1, 1913, it appears that on the former date there was a surplus of officers of 285, and on the latter date a deficit of 199, the total number of officers on the strength being 620 less than in 1903, although in the interval the Special Reserve, the military wing of the Royal Flying Corps, and the Army Veterinary Corps had added considerably to the needs of the Army for officers.

Under our present system of regimental promotion the future of a subaltern (and possibly also the success of a future army in the field) depends, if in the Guards upon the chance of several seniors getting married and leaving the Service, or in ordinary marching regiments it depends whether his parents with influence or just luck put him into the "Blankshires," a sober steady regiment, where all are good fellows and promotion is slow, or into the "Dashshires," full of the type of officer who leaves for various reasons and where, accordingly, promotion is brisk. Cases have come before me where in one case a man has by sheer seniority obtained his company in six years, and in another regiment he has had to wait twelve years, and in the Artillery thirteen years at the most energetic time of life. Why, also, should an engineer get his promotion in eleven years and a gunner in thirteen? This, then is the system, or lack of system, in the English Army, but what of the Navy, and what of the Indian Army?

COMPARISON WITH THE NAVY.

In the Navy, as everyone knows, promotion is throughout the whole Service, and not by ships, thus every man has the same chance, and promotion comes in due course to all candidates equally. This system could not be applied to the Army, as for obvious reasons you could not promote a man from a marching regiment to the Grenadiers, or from the Blues to the Garrison artillery. Proposals have been made for a modification of this system by means of grouped regiments, such as the Guards Brigade, the Highland regiments, the Fusilier regiments, &c., and I am not at all sure that in default of the more far-reaching scheme which I suggest this would not be a great improvement on the present system.

THE INDIAN ARMY PLAN.

Then there is the plan adopted in the Indian Army of time promotion. There every man who enters knows that given good behaviour he will obtain his star in three years, his company in nine years, and his majority in eighteen years, with, of course, the usual chance of extra promotion for valour or distinction in battle. For this Army there is always a superabundance of candidates, and everyone knowns that the reverse is the case with us, and I should like the Army Council to consider whether the Indian system could not be applied to the British Army, and what the extra cost would be. I am not sure that the question of cost should really be allowed to interfere if it is finally decided that the system is a good one, and that only by this means can a sufficient supply of officers be maintained.

Promotion in the English Army is not a reward for efficiency, as in the Navy. "Accelerated and extra regimental promotion" for junior officers is, I fancy, pretty nearly a dead letter. The only case I have known of the latter was a gross bit of favouritism and backstair influence. Anyone who can pass the examination for promotion will be promoted—when a vacancy occurs in his regiment. This is the crux, and it appears obviously unjust that in one case it may take twelve and in another six years to obtain promotion. Early promotion is a matter of money or luck or a combination of both. Cases occur when the unexpected return of senior officers from the "Seconded" List delay the promotion of the senior subaltern for from one to three years. Promotion may at one moment be certain to come within a month, and the next be indefinitely postponed.

AN UNFAIR SYSTEM.

This is not fair so long as promotion is not the reward for efficiency, i.e., by selection, it should, to be just, be automatic after a certain period of service. No objections have been found to this system in the Indian Army. Captains supernumerary to the establishment do subalterns' duty—but draw Captains' pay. In the Indian Army there may be sometimes found in one battalion three lieutenant-colonels besides the commanding officer, but the efficiency of the Service does not suffer in any way. There are, of course, a large number of officers now in the Army who joined in the middle of the Boer war who are only waiting to complete their fifteen years' service and retire on their pension of £120 a year. Then will be felt the pinch, and then it will be desirable to show to the parents and guardians of our young men that not only in the Indian but in the British Army is there a career with some certainty, moderate though it may be, in place of the gamble which at present can only adequately describe the existing system.

THE MONROE WRECK.

HOW A WIFE ESCAPED ONLY TO DIE.

Forty-eight lives were lost early on January 30, through the sinking of the American steamship Monroe (4,704 tons, belonging to the Old Dominion Steamship Company) in a collision in a fog with the Baltimore steamship Nantucket (2,599 tons).

The Monroe was bound from Norfolk, Virginia, to New York. Of the passengers twenty-four were lost, and thirty-one were saved by the Nantucket. Twenty-four of the crew were lost and fifty-five were saved. The saved include Captain Johnson and all the other officers, except the second engineer.

A Norfolk (Virginia) telegram stated:—

The Monroe left here at seven o'clock last night, on her regular trip to New York. The track of coastal steamers between the two ports is comparatively close to the shore. Dense fog enveloped the coast. The position of the ships is reported to have been near Hog Island. The Nantucket has arrived here with eighty-five survivors of the Monroe, and the bodies of two of the passengers who died from exposure after they had been taken from the water. Some of the rescued persons stated that the Nantucket raked and rammed the Monroe in a dense fog at two o'clock in the morning. The Monroe turned turtle in ten or twelve minutes.

As she turned on her side, some of the passengers and crew crawled over on the exposed part of the bottom and walked about until they were finally washed off as the vessel went to the bottom, keel uppermost. But for the fact that there had been time to adjust the lifebelts, many more would have been lost; and it was those who were rescued remained in the water for half or three-quarters of an hour before they were got out.

One of the bodies on the Nantucket is that of Mrs. Thomas Harrington. Her husband told how he swam with her hair in his teeth until they were picked up. His wife was then too exhausted to recover.

Mr. E. P. Lyons, who was clad only in pyjamas and a bath robe, said that the foghorn was sounding every minute, when suddenly two severe blasts, which were twice repeated, convinced him that something was the matter. He rushed on deck and saw the bow of the Nantucket come out of the fog. It struck the Monroe near her port bow. He ran below and tried to dress, but owing to the vessel's list he could not stand up. He hurried back on deck, where he saw very few passengers. One lifeboat was swung overboard.

"The captain," Mr. Lyons continued "told me to jump in and I did. I had to jump to make the boat. We left the captain on board, but as it was evident that the Monroe was sinking our boat returned and got the captain off. The crew behaved splendidly. The women were allowed to get into the boats first."

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on March 12 at All Saints, Church, Branksome Park, between Capt. Charles Haswell Standbridge, Indian Army, second son of Col. and Mrs. Standbridge, of Otterwood, Parkstone, Dorset, and Helen Margaret (Lena) Barlow, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Barlow, of Claridge, Milner Road, Bournmouth.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place after Easter, between William Hogarth Todd, Indian Public Works Department, fourth son of the late J. J. Todd, Banchory, Kincardineshire, and Adeline Mary Farquhar, Roscobie, Banchory, only daughter of Albert Farquhar, Hurworth, near Darlington, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B.

A marriage has been arranged between Capt. C. W. Hext, Indian Army, son of Edward S. Hext, of Barnstaple, and Emily, only daughter of the late J. W. H. Barratt and of Mrs. Barratt, of Holywath, Coniston.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Ian Hughes, Punjab Irrigation, and Miss Winifred McCormick will not take place.

The marriage between Herbert Arthur Seawen Blunt, of Hurst Barns, near Lewes, and Alice Ruth, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Sargent, C.B., and Mrs. Sargent, of West Lea House, Folkestone, will take place quietly on March 25 at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington.

An engagement is announced between Capt. C. W. G. Walker, 37th Dogras, only son of Mrs. Walker, of the Manor House, South Cerney, Cirencester, and Dorothy Frances, elder daughter of Francis Hunhes Gibb and Mrs. Hughes Gibb, of the Manor House Tarrant Gunville, Blandford.

The engagement is announced of Ralph Henry, eldest son of Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., and Lady Barbour, of Tiltwood, Crawley Down, and Evelyn Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, of Brookside, Alderley Edge.

The Hon. W. Fielding, late Minister of Finance in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet, has resigned the editorship of the *Montreal Herald* and the *Telegraph*. His resignation is stated, says the *Central News*, to be a forerunner of a change in the policy of the papers.

A serious mail robbery has been perpetrated at Rostoff-on-the-Don, a sum of 100,200 roubles (£10,000) having been stolen while the mails were being transferred from the railway station to the post-office. The official accompanying the mails has been arrested.

SERVICE NOTES.

TRADES UNIONISTS AND THE WAR OFFICE.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress is to send a deputation to Col. Seely, Minister for War, on Feb. 17, at noon. Three resolutions are to be submitted. The first protests against the system of appointing other than practical shoeing-smiths to act and occupy positions as farriers in the Yeomanry or other branches of his Majesty's Territorial Forces. The second resolution asks for the abolition of the Fellowship piecework system in the danger area at Woolwich Arsenal, and the substitution of a daywork system based on a minimum weekly wage of 36s. The third resolution deals with the alleged unfair competition of Army bandsmen with civilian musicians, "a great many of whom through this competition are thrown out of employment and deprived of their means of livelihood."

ARMY OFFICERS AND MACHINE GUNS.

The Army Council has notified that, in view of the great tactical value of cavalry and infantry machine gun sections, and the necessity of a high standard of efficiency in their crews, it is important that every endeavour should be made to prevent constant changes in the appointment of brigade, regimental, and battalion machine gun officers. None should be selected unless they have a reasonable probability of holding their appointments for not less than two years. They must not only be efficient machine-gun specialists, but also have a sound knowledge of tactical requirements, and be in all respects competent to instruct those under them.

PAY AND PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

The *London Gazette* contains the King's approval in council of proposals made by the Admiralty and sanctioned by the Treasury having reference to promotion and pay in the Royal Navy. In the first place it is laid down that engineer officers engaged in the supervision of the engineering instruction of the naval cadets entered at a later age than is customary and under special conditions as to advancement, shall receive 2s. 6d. a day each special allowance, with retrospective effect as from the date on which the officers appointed on Sept. 1 last began their special duties. Provision is to be made for the advancement of artificer engineers, chief engine-room artificers, and engine-room artificers, so as to enable them to attain the rank of engineer-lieutenant at an earlier age than is possible under existing regulations.

ROYAL NAVAL FUND.

The twenty-first annua general meeting of the Royal Naval Fund (founded in connection with the Royal Naval Exhibition of 1891) was held on Jan. 23 at the Royal United Service Institution. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward H. Seymour was in the chair. The president moved the adoption of the report. Sir George Hayter Chubb, in seconding the motion, drew special attention to the fact mentioned in the report that during the twenty-one years of the fund's existence the sum of nearly £29,000 had been disbursed in relief. It was very gratifying to those of the committee who had to do with the Naval Exhibition of 1891, to which the fund owed its initiation, that so much had been wisely distributed, and that it had been done without in any way trenching upon the capital of the fund itself. The report was unanimously adopted.

NEW BUILDINGS AT OSBORNE.

It is authoritatively stated that the Admiralty have decided to erect new permanent brick buildings at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in place of the temporary bungalow buildings which were provided for the cadets' studies, dormitories, &c., when the college was founded. Details of the rebuilding scheme are not yet available, but it is understood that the accommodation at the college will not be greatly increased.

THE SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

Under decidedly more favourable conditions another attempt was made on Jan. 23 to haul submarine A 7 out of her sand bed 150 feet below the surface of the sea in Whitsand Bay, but like the former effort it proved unsuccessful. As one tug failed to move her some days ago, two tugs were now engaged—the Alliance and Firm. They pulled for some time on a five-inch hawser that had been secured to the wreck, but they moved not a yard ahead, and then the hawser slipped. As it rose to the surface it coiled round and round, but did no damage to the tugs, although it came near them. The sea being moderately calm, divers at once descended to make an examination. On returning, they reported that not the least impression had been made on the submarine, which was still firmly embedded in sand and mud, which covered the stern for nearly twenty-five feet.

ADVERTISING THE ARMY.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that the number of applications for copies of the book "The Army and What It Offers," which has recently been advertised, has been greater than was anticipated; and though all demands up to date have been met, there may be a delay of a day or two in forwarding copies to those readers of the advertisements who have not sent in their coupons early. The number of copies disposed of so far has been 50,000.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Nerve Strain—

Mr. B. C. HUCKS (the well-known Flying Man), of 5, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, England, writes:—"I really must express my appreciation of Phosferine. Some time back I felt myself in a curious state of nervous tension, brought on, no doubt, by the severe strain caused by flying under all sorts of weather conditions for the *Daily Mail* tour. I had an idea that my nerves were becoming shaken. I was advised to try Phosferine, and was quite astonished at the beneficial effect produced by even the first few doses. I am now feeling more 'fit' than ever and ready to start upon a season's flying that promises to be considerably more arduous than the last."

No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

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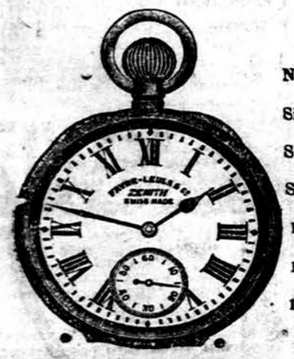

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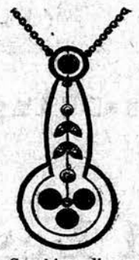

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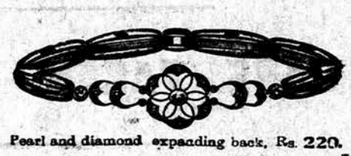

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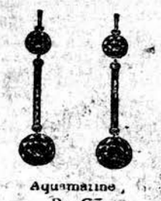

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